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IDENTIFIERS Ethnobotany; *Native Americans

ABSTRACT

Part of a larger report on the Four Directions Project, an American Indian technology innovation project, this section includes 10 "pathfinders" to locating information on Native American cultural themes. The pathfinders were designed by students in the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Texas at Austin in response to specific requests by educators in reservation schools. The pathfinders are bibliographic instructional aids that outline methods to locate information on topics of interest to a particular client. Each pathfinder includes an introduction that describes the nature of the topic, scope of the pathfinder, assessment of client needs, and steps taken in identifying and evaluating relevant resources; an annotated bibliography of 15-25 resources, including print reference works, monographs, indexes, journal titles, electronic resources, and organizations; and the pathfinder proper, a guide to locating resources on the topic. The pathfinders are: (1) "Cahokia Mounds: A Pathfinder for High School Students" (Timothy Bullard); (2) "The Native American Boarding School Experience" (Lisa Bier); (3) "The Native American Boarding School Experience: Resources on the Internet. A Pathfinder" (Laura Tyner); (4) "Native American Sayings, Phrases and Quotations on the Internet: A Pathfinder" (Martin Corrigan); (5) "Native American Music: Information Available through the Internet" (Lilia Z. K. Bartoszek); (6) "Sweetgrass: A Pathfinder" (Patricia Ingram); (7) "Alternatives to Drinking for Native American Youth: Pathfinder" (Wade E. Osburn); (8) "Heavy Drinking: Understanding Alcohol Abuse through Literature. A Pathfinder" (Rex Pyle); (9) "Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: Resources Available on the Internet. A Pathfinder" (Arlene Lucio); and (10) "A Pathfinder on Medicinal Plants" (Kierstin Child). (SV)

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Cultural Themes

In: Pathfinders for Four Directions: An Indigenous Educational Model

Dr. Loriene Roy (Comp)

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University of Texas at Austin
Graduate School of Library and Information Science
LIS 382 L3
Information Resources in the Social Sciences

Dr. Loriene Roy

* * *

Cahokia Mounds: A Pathfinder for High School Students

Timothy Bullard

Fall 1997

RC 021626

Cahokia Mounds: A Pathfinder for High School Students

Cahokia is a lost city of the ancient Mississippian culture (approx. 700-1500 AD) in present day Collinsville, Illinois. Throughout Cahokia, the Mississippians built more than 120 mounds of rammed earth and clay in various shapes and sizes, that served as sites for ceremonies, platforms for buildings, location markers and burial tombs for important people. The largest of these, Monks Mound, rises more than 100 feet above the valley and is the biggest prehistoric earthwork in the Americas. Excavation of numerous plazas, ceremonial areas, and ritual spaces reveals artifacts of a rich and complex society, including a massive sun calendar to determine the seasons. These sites are protected as part of the Cahokia Mounds State Park and Museum.

This pathfinder is for Tom Warford at the Takini School in Howes, South Dakota. Established on the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation only eight years ago, the Tikini School has two computer labs with a variety of equipment. The school's mission is to create "a learning place for the success of all" and "to empower all learners for the challenge and changes of the twenty-first century on and off the reservation."

To assist the Takini School Library, sources were selected on their appropriateness for high school students and their currency of creation or publication. Other considerations for selection included format, illustration, clarity of writing, and the perceived ability for students to place the source's contents in a Native American cultural context.

To find items about the Cahokia Mounds, conduct an online search using the subject headings:

Cahokia Site (East Saint Louis, Ill.).
Indians of North America—Antiquities—Juvenile literature.
Indians of North America—Illinois—Antiquities.
Mississippian culture.
Mounds—Illinois.
Mound builders —United States.

Most of the monographs on the Cahokia Mounds found in the library's online catalog (UTCAT) at University of Texas at Austin are advanced scholarly works intended for students of archeology; few are appropriate for high school students. Using the search term *Cahokia Mounds* in online anthropological indexes and general periodical indexes accessed many records of high quality. Specific subject searches as this one omits all general sources. Information on the Cahokia Mounds appears in encyclopedias, dictionaries, journals, and other works that feature Native American or archeological subjects.

A World Wide Web search proves more fruitful for obtaining abundant fundamental information on the subject. Using the search term *Cahokia Mounds* in the search engine HotBot produces over two hundred matches. The top results list web-sites from reputable organizations like the Illinois state museums, historical markers, and sites. Brief, historical information and photographs of the Cahokia mounds give the reader an easy to understand introduction.

Annotated Bibliography:

<1>
Ancient Architects of the Mississippi.
http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/feature/feature.htm

The online source for high school students studying ancient Mississippian culture; The National Park Service provides comprehensive coverage with marvelous illustrations. The sections describe in context daily life along the river, mound building, trade, and traveling. This website is highly recommend as an introduction to Native American mound builders, it also covers Cahokia .

<2>
Anthropological Literature: [An Index to Periodical Articles and Essays]. [Cambridge, MA] : President and Fellows of Harvard College, 1984-
http://eureka.rlg.org/cgi-bin/zgate

Online version, updated quarterly from Eureka, describes articles and essays on anthropology and archaeology, including art history, demography, economics, psychology, and religious studies. An advanced search using the keyword terms *Cahokia* and *mounds* produces three articles. Broadening the geographic area (Illinois, Mississippi Valley, or United States) returns more sources for expanded subject research. Unfortunately, most articles appear to advanced for high school students.

<3>
Brose, David S., James A. Brown, and David W. Penney. Ancient Art of the American Woodland Indians. New York: Abrams, 1985.
E 78 E2 B76 1985

A catalog of a traveling exhibition depicts ancient Native American artifacts, including objects from the Cahokia Mounds and the Mississippian period. It contains insightful essays and detailed color photographs of carved figures, stones, pipes, and bottles.

<4>
Cahokia Mounds: Ancient Metropolis, Legacy of the Mound Builders, and More Than Bows and Arrows. [Seattle]: Camera One, 1995.
[Z1035 A49 v.92 1996 no.13-23 -- call number for Booklist.]

Three educational videos on Native Americans and prehistoric North America for ages fifteen to adult. Since these videos were not available for viewing, a review by Jeff

Dick featured in Booklist 92(15):1376, 1996 Apr. 1 proceeds. "Cahokia Mounds explains their variety and construction, along with the daily rituals of Indian Life. Legacy offers a visually busy, briskly paced abridgment that highlights the mound builder achievements; it lacks the interviews with historians and the greater detail of the first title. In addition to architecture, More Than Bows and Arrows considers a broad range of Native American contributions, from politics to culture to technology."

<5>
Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site
http://medicine.wustl.edu/~kellerk/cahokia.html

The official and most comprehensive website on the Cahokia Mounds offers detailed information and links to over forty individual mounds. A vital resource if one is planning to visit the center. It contains a calendar of events, visitor information, museum and society information, and much more. Helpful to teachers, there is a link to educational or archeological indices, journals, field work, organizations, institutes, and departments.

<6>
Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, Illinois
http://www.nps.gov/worldheritage/cahokia.htm

Home page of the Cahokia Mounds World Heritage Site maintained by the National Park Service links the mounds to the United Nations. The Cahokia Mounds Site is one of the twenty-two areas in the United States deemed by UNESCO of "outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view."

<7>
Gallant, Roy A. Ancient Indians: The First Americans. Hillside, NJ: Enslow Pub., Inc., 1989.
Youth E 77.4 G35 1989

Describes how the first Native Americans arrived from Asia and how their society developed in different parts of North America. This book also discusses the archaeologists who attempt to interpret ancient cultures through their findings. Contains pages on Cahokia, Mississippians, and mound builders.

<8>
Hoxie, Frederick E., ed. Encyclopedia of North American Indians. Boston; New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1996.
E 76.2 E53 1996

Highly regarded single volume encyclopedia includes contributions by Native Americans (many signed articles with bibliographies). Half page entry on Cahokia with cross references to Mississippians and mound builders. Includes accounts of French and Spanish explorers contact with Native Americans. Excellent thorough coverage with explanations or hypothesis of how and why events occurred.

<9>
Markowitz, Harvey, ed. American Indians. Pasadena, CA: Salem Press, 1995.
E 76.2 A45 1995

A three volume reference set chronicles the history and customs of Native Americans from European contact to current issues. The Cahokia entry has a half page synopsis of the archaeological site including program events held annually at this state historic site. Cross-references to subject headings Illinois, mounds, and mound builders offer further insight.

<10>
Mehrer, Mark W. Cahokia's Countryside: Household Archaeology, Settlement Patterns, and Social Power. DeKalb, IL: Northern Illinois University Press, 1995.
E 78 I3 M47 1995

A comprehensive analysis on household archaeology shedding light on the daily lives of the Mississippian people. Focusing on rural residents, Mehrer examines seven sites and integrates his findings with new information from the large Cahokia Mound region. Technical coverage of the subject, recommended only for the advanced student.

<11>
Mighty Cahokia
http://www.he.net/~archaeol/9605/abstracts/cahokia.html

Abstract of a featured article in Archeology by William R. Iseminger. Links to other featured articles and archeological sites provide access to other topics in archeology. Good source if students want other topics in archeology to research.

<12>
Mound Builders in America
http://www.sover.net/~barback/mounds/mounds.html

A report from a series in home schooling, the authors Jesse and Andy Ackemann traveled to the Cahokia Mounds and reported their findings. They also visited a group of mounds in Ohio built by Native Americans of the Hopewell Culture, that predates Cahokia by approximately a thousand years. Simple wording and nice graphics make this website an excellent starting point for children.

<13>
Moundresource.
http://wbwww.ncook.k12.il.us/museum/mounds.html

The Westbrook Elementary School has created a mini pathfinder containing links to other sites about mound builders on the World Wide Web. The link to the Cahokia Mounds includes a small bibliography.

<14>
Periodical Abstracts. [New York]: Ovid Technologies, 1986-
http://db.texshare.edu/utexas/ovidweb.cgi

This online index covers current affairs, business, industry news, cultural events, editorial material and general interest topics in top general and academic periodicals. Using the search term *Cahokia Mounds* produces five entries, several seem promising for high school students.

<15>
Sattler, Helen Roney. The Earliest Americans. New York: Clarion Books, 1993.
Youth E61 S28 1993

The succinct, readable text, supported by detailed drawings or maps (on every page), brings together current scientific information about ancient Native Americans to form a fascinating account of early civilization in the Americas. Contains data on Cahokia, Mississippian culture, and mound builders.

<16>
Shaffer, Lynda Norene. Native Americans Before 1492: The Moundbuilding Centers of the Eastern Woodlands. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1992.
E 78 E2 S46 1992

Historian Lynda Shaffer writes of the archaic context from which mound building emerged to the decline of the culture in the 1700's. Though part of the series, *Sources and Studies in World History*, this book will be of interest to teachers and students of American history. Outstanding chapters include "Cahokia and other Mississippian Period Centers, the Third Moundbuilding Period" and "Subregrions, Outposts, and the Decline of Cahokia."

<17>
Takini School Home Page.
http://busboy.sped.ukans.edu/~challeng/Takini/index.html

This home page lists information about the Takini School, its educational technology, and accomplishments. Part of growing Four Directions community, the website provides a link to the Four Directions Home Page.

<18>
The Chicago Manual of Style, Thirteenth Edition. Chicago: University of Chicago Press,
1982.

Chapter sixteen deals with bibliographic forms.

Cahokia Mounds: A Pathfinder for High School Students

by Timothy Bullard
December 1997

One of the most important archeological sites of the Americas, the giant earthen Cahokia Mounds mark the remains of the prehistoric city that once flourished and mysteriously died here. What makes Cahokia special is not only its impressive size, but the evident complexity of the Indian society that once called it home.

This pathfinder is a means to help you find information on the Cahokia Mounds. Start with encyclopedias, handbooks, or dictionaries for defintions and a broad overview.

Hoxie, Frederick E., ed. Encyclopedia of North American Indians. Boston; New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1996.

Half page entry on Cahokia with references to Mississippians and mound builders. Excellent thorough coverage with explanations or hypothesis of how and why events occurred.

Markowitz, Harvey, ed. American Indians. Pasadena, CA: Salem Press, 1995.

The Cahokia entry has a half page synopsis of the archaeological site. References to subject headings Illinois, mounds, and mound builders offer further insight.

To find more about who built the mounds and why they were contructed, check your library's online or card catalog. Try using "mounds" or "mound builders" as subjects. Here are a few good books.

Gallant, Roy A. Ancient Indians: The First Americans. Hillside, NJ: Enslow Pub., Inc., 1989.

Describes the arrival of the first Native Americans and how their society developed in different parts of North America. This book also discusses the archaeologists who attempt to interpret ancient cultures through their findings.

Sattler, Helen Roney. The Earliest Americans. New York: Clarion Books, 1993.

Accounts early Native American civilization with detailed drawings and maps.

For information from the World Wide Web, type "Cahokia Mounds" into a search engine. Invistigate these websites.

Ancient Architects of the Mississippi.
http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/feature/feature.htm
The National Park Service provides comprehensive coverage with marvelous illustrations.

Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site
http://medicine.wustl.edu/~kellerk/cahokia.html
The official and most comprehensive website on the Cahokia Mounds offers detailed information and links to over forty individual mounds.

Mound Builders in America
http://www.sover.net/~barback/mounds/mounds.html
A good place to start.

For articles on Cahokia Mounds, use these indexes.

Anthropological Literature: [An Index to Periodical Articles and Essays]. [Cambridge, MA] : President and Fellows of Harvard College, 1984-
http://eureka.rlg.org/cgi-bin/zgate
Online version, updated quarterly from Eureka, describes articles and essays on anthropology and archaeology.

Periodical Abstracts. [New York]: Ovid Technologies, 1986-
http://db.texshare.edu/utexas/ovidweb.cgi
This online index covers general interest topics in top general and academic periodicals.

To view a video on Cahokia Mounds, ask for these titles.

Cahokia Mounds: Ancient Metropolis, Legacy of the Mound Builders, and More Than Bows and Arrows. [Seattle]: Camera One, 1995.
Three educational videos on Native Americans and prehistoric North America.

Where I find more information on mound builders?

Shaffer, Lynda Norene. Native Americans Before 1492: The Moundbuilding Centers of the Eastern Woodlands. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1992.
The complete story, from the emergence to the decline of the culture.

FOR MORE INFORMATION – ASK A LIBRARIAN

Lisa Bier
LIS 382L.3
December 3, 1997
Dr. Loriene Roy
Pathfinder 2

The Native American Boarding School Experience

The Native American Boarding School Experience

A Pathfinder

compiled by Lisa Bier

Introduction

In the last quarter of the 19th century, United States reformers decided that the best way to solve the problems of Native Americans was to assimilate them into American culture through education. This need to "civilize" became official United States policy in the Assimilationist Act of 1890, which required young Native Americans to attend school. The purposes of this education were threefold. In the eyes of the reformers, young Natives were being provided with the necessary characteristics of literacy, individuality, and Christianity. The ideal finished product would be a person fully acculturated, cleansed of so-called ignorant ways, and ready to become a productive American citizen.

The effects of this policy on families were devastating. Often children as young as five were forcibly taken from their families and not allowed to visit or return for years. Children were returned to families after having been forced to forget the language of their parents, or having been told that traditional ways were evil or ignorant. The white school administrators and teachers often instilled a sense of shame at the traditional ways while teaching Anglo-American habits. Returning students also faced alienation and stress from the tribal members who had not been sent away to school.

It was not until well into the first half of the 20th century that policymakers began to realize that Indian education policy was destructive. It was still many years before Native American education became self-determined.

This pathfinder is being prepared for the Four Directions Project. It focuses on print sources and is meant to be used in a high school or community college library. Sources were selected according to their relevance and accessibility. I selected sources which were appropriate to high school and community college reading levels and answered at least one of the following questions:

1) What was life like for these early students of boarding schools?

2) In what ways did the students hold on to their culture and resist assimilation?

3) What was it like for the students to return home after being away for so long?

4) How were the schools detrimental or beneficial to individuals? To Native American cultures as a whole?

5) How have Indian boarding schools changed over the last century?

Many monographs which focused on the history of one particular school answered some or all of these questions. I included on the final pathfinder only those which had excellent bibliographies or discussed specifically the years of self-determination, a topic which is not as common in the literature as the earlier years of boarding school history.

I began the search by searching in the online catalog of the University of Texas at Austin using the keywords Native American and education. From there I compiled a list of books. The indexes, encyclopedias and directories were found by browsing the reference department. Materials were selected only if they were appropriate to the expected audience of this pathfinder.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

INDEXES

1) Hendon, Julia A., editor. *Anthropological Literature: An Index to Periodical Articles and Essays*. Cambridge, MA: President and Fellows of Harvard College, 1979- .

This source is available in print or online. Search under keywords like "Indian boarding schools", "cultural assimilation", or the names of specific boarding schools.

2) *America: History and Life*. New York: ABC-Clio CD-ROM, 1982-present.

This source covers the history of the United States and Canada as written about in journals. Search under keywords like "Indian boarding schools" and the names of specific schools to find articles.

ALMANACS AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS

3) Champange, Duane, ed. *The Native North American Almanac*. Detroit: Gale, 1994.

A one volume encyclopedia containing many concise, clear references to boarding schools and the Assimilationist Policy of 1890-1934.

4) Sturtevant, William C. *Handbook of North American Indians*. Wilcomb and Washburn, volume editors. *Volume 4, History of Indian-White Relations*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1988.

An entire volume of this seventeen volume encyclopedia dedicated to white-Indian relations. Contains much information on United States Indian Policy regarding education. Use the index to look up articles on schools in specific areas. Contains a bibliography.

DIRECTORIES

5) Klein, Barry T. Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian. 8th ed. West Nyack, NY: Todd Publications, 1995.

This is really more of a directory than an encyclopedia. Use this to look up organizations and schools if you need additional information.

BOOKS-GOVERNMENT POLICY RELATING TO INDIAN EDUCATION

6) Deloria, Vine, Jr. *American Indian Policy in the Twentieth Century.* Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1985.

A study of government policy pertaining to Indians in a historical context. Also puts these policies in a light of other U.S. laws such as free speech and water rights, and international human rights.

7) Dippie, Brian. *The Vanishing American: White Attitudes and United States Indian Policy.* Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1982.

A book about white perceptions of Indians and how that view is reflected in official government policy. For example, if the Indian is believed to be vanishing, there is no need to try to provide him/her with a future.

8) Prucha, Francis Paul. *The Great Father: The United States Government and the American Indians.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984.

An exhaustive 1300-page history of United States Indian policy. Contains much information on assimilationist education and boarding schools. Highly recommended.

BOOKS- EARLY STUDENT LIFE AT THE SCHOOLS

9) Adams, David Wallace. *Education for Extinction: American Indians and the Boarding School Experience, 1875-1928.* Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1995.

Chronicles the Native American boarding school movement on a national level. Describes different models for the schools, and the treatment students received in various schools.

10) Hyer, Sally. *One House, One Voice, One Heart: Native American Education at the Santa Fe Indian School,* Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1990.

A monograph based on an oral history project commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Santa Fe Indian School. Firsthand accounts of children as young as five being taken from their families and sent to the SFIS. Relates the changes in government policy from assimilation to self-determination.

11) Lindsey, Donal F. *Indians at Hampton Institute, 1877-1923.* Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1995.

Hampton Institute of Virginia was founded as a normal school for the vocational education of African Americans and Native Americans. Explores the interaction of Indians, Blacks, and Whites, the history of the program and its effects on the students.

12) Trennert, Robert A., Jr. *The Phoenix Indian School: Forced Assimilation in Phoenix, 1891-1930.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988.

Relates the history of the Phoenix Indian Industrial Boarding School of Arizona. Specifically looks at the changing educational policies of the U.S. government and the varying effects that it had on the school and its educational emphasis.

13) Lomawaima, K. Tsianina. *They Called It Prairie Light: The Story of the Chilocco Indian School.* Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994.

Details life at an off-reservation Indian boarding school in Oklahoma. Describes Native resistance to the assimilationist goals of the educational process, as Indians actively took efforts to retain their Native characteristics.

BOOKS - LATER HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS

14) Szasz, Margaret. *Education and the American Indian: The Road to Self-Determination, 1928-1973.* Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1974.

A comprehensive analysis of American Indian education. Provides historical background and focuses on 1928-1969. Uses archival materials and oral history to depict the changes in American Indian educational policy and its failures and successes.

15) Parker, Dorothy L. *Phoenix Indian School: The Second Half Century.* Tuscon: University of Arizona Press, 1996.

Chronicles the Phoenix Indian School from 1930 to its closure in 1990, and how changes in government policy affected the school and its students. Details efforts toward Native self-determination after the 1960's, when the school was eventually run by Native-elected school boards that decided matters of curriculum and personnel.

INTERNET SITES

16) The Native American Documents Project
http://coyote.csusm.edu/projects/nadp/nadp.htm

This site, managed by California State University, is working to make documents concerning the history of federal policy concerning Native Americans more readily available. An index in available in the "Published Reports" page.

ORGANIZATIONS

17) Hampton University Museum, Hampton University, Hampton, VA 23668.
(804) 727-5308

Hampton is one of the original Indian boarding schools which has successfully embraced its history. The Museum has a vast collection of records and photo archives, has created exhibits on the history of the school and its students, and published books on the subject. Hampton would be a good place to contact if you are interested in doing indepth research.

CITATION MANUAL

18) Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations.* 6th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

A PATHFINDER

****

Beginning in the 1890's, Native American children were sent to government boarding schools far from home. The U.S. government wanted to change the culture of the Indians by essentially teaching them European-American ways. This method often separated families and caused the loss of traditional ways. Many of these schools are now Native-directed and still serve Native American students.

****

ALMANACS AND ENCYCLOPEDIAS - Use these to introduce yourself to this topic.

Champange, Duane, ed. *The Native North American Almanac*. Detroit: Gale, 1994.

A one volume encyclopedia containing many references to boarding schools and the Assimilationist Policy of 1890-1934. Use the index.

Sturtevant, William C. *Handbook of North American Indians*. Wilcomb and Washburn, volume editors. *Volume 4, History of Indian-White Relations*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1988.

An entire volume of this seventeen volume encyclopedia is dedicated to white-Indian relations, including U.S. Indian education policy. Use the index to look up articles on specific areas. Contains a bibliography of other related books and articles.

INDEXES - Use these indexes to look up articles in journals.

Heidon, Julia A., editor. *Anthropological Literature: An Index to Periodical Articles and Essays*. Cambridge, MA: President and Fellows of Harvard College, 1979- .

This source is available in print or online. Search under keywords like "Indian boarding schools", "cultural assimilation", or the names of specific boarding schools.

America: History and Life. New York, ABC-Clio CD-ROM, 1982-present.

This source covers the history of the United States and Canada as written about in journals. Search under keywords like "Indian boarding schools" and the names of specific schools.

DIRECTORIES - Contact organizations for further information.

Klein, Barry T. *Reference Encyclopedia of the American Indian*. 8th ed. West Nyack, NY: Todd Publications, 1995.

Use this directory to look up names of national and local organizations or schools.

BOOKS - Look in your library catalog under keywords like "Indians and education", "Native Americans and boarding schools", or "cultural assimilation". Combine these terms. The following books are available through inter-library loan if your library does not have them. Ask a librarian if you need help.

Prucha, Francis Paul. *The Great Father: The United States Government and the American Indians*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984.

A very informative history of United States Indian policy. Contains much information on assimilationist education and boarding schools. Highly recommended.

Adams, David Wallace. *Education for Extinction: American Indians and the Boarding School Experience, 1875-1928*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1995.

This book describes the Native American boarding school movement on a national level. Describes different schools, and the treatment students received in various schools.

Hyer, Sally. *One House, One Voice, One Heart: Native American Education at the Santa Fe Indian School*. Santa Fe: Museum of New Mexico Press, 1990.

This book contains firsthand accounts of students who attended the Santa Fe Indian School. Relates the changes at the school as Indians gained more control of their education.

Szasz, Margaret. *Education and the American Indian: The Road to Self-Determination, 1928-1973*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1974.

Provides historical background and focuses on 1928-1969. Uses archival materials and oral history to depict the changes in American Indian education and its failures and relative successes.

Parker, Dorothy L. *Phoenix Indian School: The Second Half Century*. Tuscon: University of Arizona Press, 1996.

Chronicles the Phoenix Indian School from 1930 to its closure in 1990. Details efforts toward Native self-determination after the 1960's, when the school was eventually run by Native-elected school boards that decided matters of curriculum and personnel.

ORGANIZATIONS

Hampton University Museum, Hampton University, Hampton, VA, 23668.
(804) 727-5308.

Hampton is one of the original boarding schools which now has an excellent museum detailing the school's history. Hampton is a good place to contact if you are interested in doing additional research on this topic.

REMEMBER - ALWAYS ASK A LIBRARIAN IF YOU NEED HELP!

*****

The Native American Boarding School Experience: Resources on the Internet

A Pathfinder

Laura Tyner
December 3, 1997
9:00 A.M.

The Native American Boarding School Experience
A Pathfinder

In the late part of the nineteenth century, hundreds of Native American children were taken from their homes and families and forced to attend distant boarding schools for years at a time. The purpose of this aggressive campaign by the United States government was to "civilize" these children, to make them less "savage," and to introduce them to a "Christian" way of life. The result of their uprooting, the Native American boarding school experience, has been chronicled in various sources, both printed and online.

This pathfinder attempts to inform the students at Dilcon Boarding School about the experiences of these children. Since the assignment for this pathfinder dictated that all of the sources listed be online, each source may be viewed via the World Wide Web. The students at Dilcon are elementary school children, grades kindergarten through eighth, which limits the scope of this project to sources appropriate to this age level. For this reason the information provided ranges from basic historical information about the boarding schools to what life was like there to photographs of the students. This pathfinder will be available to these children through their school library, which has Internet access.

Many questions will arise when the audience discovers that children their age were taken away from their families and forced to attend the "white man's school." This pathfinder answers queries such as:

- Why was the "white man" able to take the children away from their mothers and fathers?
- What was it like to live in one of these boarding schools?
- Are there any pictures of these schools or the children who lived there?
- Are there any schools like that today?

These questions and many others are answered by the sources included on the pathfinder. The criteria for selecting sources is based on currency of the website, authority, and appropriateness for school age children. Many sources are included in the bibliography that are excluded from the pathfinder because they contain adult content.

I began with general Internet searches using the search engines AltaVista, Excite, and Lycos. Appropriate keywords, such as "native american boarding school" and "american indian schools" were submitted and various results were generated. The information that was retrieved and included in the pathfinder is found under subject headings such as "general Internet sources," "pictorials," "boarding schools of the past," and "modern boarding schools."

Bibliography

1. Achtert, Walter S. and Joseph Gibaldi. The MLA Style Manual. New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1985.

The MLA Manual is my style handbook of choice. I find it practical and easy to use. Although the 1985 edition does not contain information on citing websites, I supplemented my bibliography by using the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 4th edition for this purpose.

2. AltaVista Technology, Inc. (Updated daily). AltaVista Search Engine. Available Internet: http://www.altavista.com

I find this the most effective search engine because it is easy to use and the "hits" are usually very accurate. Searches are performed with Boolean searching techniques and by using methods unique to AltaVista, such as linking words together with a colon for more effective search results. For example, I entered the search: native:american:boarding:school and found twelve relevant documents that matched my query. In this way the search engine eliminates every document that has only one of the words in it and retrieves only those that contain every keyword.

3. "American Mosaic Seminar Explores Native American Educational Experience." (8 November 1996). Available Internet: http://garamond.univpubs.american.edu/scene/pastscenes/scene18/text/mosaictext.html

Charles Bear Fighter Red Door, a Native American who was taken from his family when he was five years old and sent to boarding school, is the focus of this website. Although I found this site interesting, I opted to exclude it from my pathfinder because the information is quite brief. For example, "Good Fox recalled that his stepfather, who did not understand or speak English when he was sent to school, was paddled because he

spoke the tribal language in class. But, he said, 'that didn't stop us. Those languages are still alive.'" While examples like this are interesting, the site does not go into further detail about Red Door's experiences at his boarding school.

4. Boss, Judy. "An Indian Boy's Story."(1 December 1997). Available Internet: http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/cgibin/browse-mixed?id=AhnIndi&tag=public&images=images/modeng&data=/texts/english/modeng/parsed

A personal account of one man's lifetime. The author describes his life before, during, and after attending a Government contracted Indian Boarding School in Pennsylvania. For instance, he recalls his simple life of planting, fishing, and gathering herbs to make medicine before the "honey-tongued agent of the Government" convinced him to leave his family and attend the boarding school. This site is intriguing, informative, and appropriate for my pathfinder in that it uses simple yet detailed vocabulary. Elementary school children should have no trouble understanding it.

5. Dick, R.W. (1993). "Alcohol Use Among Male and Female Native American Adolescents: Patterns and Correlates of Student Drinking in a Boarding School." Available Internet: http://www.louisville.edu/groups/cayscd/pafall93/dick.htm

While this source contains interesting data regarding Native American alcohol abuse, I excluded it from my pathfinder because the authors suggest that "the associations among depression, family support, stressful life events, and alcohol use in this population are likely to be a result of the nature of the environment," which is the boarding school. While the information is intriguing, it does not necessarily pertain directly to my topic.

6. Eastman, Charles Alexander. (1995). "Indian Boyhood." Available Internet: http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/cgibin/browse-mixed?id=EasIndi&tag=public&images=images/modeng&data=/lv1/Archive/eng-parsed

Originally printed in 1902, this excellent story of Native American childhood was published on the

World Wide Web in 1995 for the enjoyment of everyone with Internet access. It is one man's tale of his American Indian upbringing, from hunting and training as an Indian warrior to feasts, celebrations, and life in the woods. Although this is an excellent site for anyone interested in the Native American way of life during this time period, there is no mention of boarding school and I opted to exclude it from my pathfinder.

7. Excite, Inc.(Copyright 1995-96; updated daily). "Excite Search Engine." Available Internet: http://www.excite.com

The search engine Excite is forthright in its information presentation. Searching can be done through "channels," which are different categories of topics. An accuracy percentage is displayed with each hit, which appeals to some searchers. There is also the option of selecting terms provided by Excite that add to the search, such as "reservation" and "traditional" when searching for the keywords "indian schools."

8. "4Directions Community." (25 June 1997). Available Internet: http://challenge.ukans.edu/Community/Community.html

An excellent website with many links to helpful pages, such as links to 4Directions Schools and 4Directions Partners. There is also an image map with 4Directions schools listed on it. This allows the user to point and click and they will be taken directly to that school's webpage. I included this in my pathfinder under the subject heading "modern boarding schools."

9. Han, Susie. (May 1997). "Education for Native Americans." Available Internet: http://www.duke.edu/~sah4/susie.html#history

I included this website in my pathfinder because it is well researched and contains many links to other issues surrounding the Native American Boarding School experience. This site explores the history of life at Hampton Institute and includes a photograph of and a letter from Tommy Fire Cloud, one of the students at the Hampton Institute.

10. Lifetime Learning Systems. (1996). "Friends of the Indian." Available Internet: http://www.pbs.org/plweb-cgi/fastweb?getdoc+thewest+thewest+94+1+wAAA+native%26american%26boarding%26schools

Unfortunately, this site is a combination of interesting facts pertaining to the topic of this pathfinder and a number of broken links. The page gives a thorough history of the Native American boarding school situation with helpful facts such as "by century's end, there would be 24 off-reservation boarding schools like Carlisle, plus 81 boarding schools and 147 day schools on the reservations themselves, all striving to eradicate their students' tribal identities and educate them 'not as Indians, but as Americans.'" Despite the relevant information, this page seems amateurish and unfinished due to the broken links and I declined to include this source in the pathfinder for this reason.

11. Lindauer, Owen. (1 December 1997). "The Phoenix Indian School Project." Available Internet: http://archaeology.la.asu.edu/VM/iSchool/index.htm

This is an interesting site in that it not only gives the history of the school, it discusses the findings of a recent archaeological dig. There are links to pages with photographs of the findings which give us insight into life at the schools. I included this site in my pathfinder because I think the information is basic enough to be understood by elementary school children and it gives a glimpse of the boarding schools of the past.

12. Lycos, Inc. (Copyright 1997; Updated daily). Available Internet: http://www.lycos.com

Accurate search engine with a variety of search options, including top 5% reviews about Native American boarding schools, as well as pictures and homepages that pertain to the topic. Lycos is usually my second choice of search engine after AltaVista.

13. "Photographs from Indian Boarding Schools." (1 December 1997) Available Internet: http://hanksville.phast.umass.edu:8000/cultprop/intellect/gof.html

A treasure of a website, this site contains numerous photographs from Native American boarding schools. It is "a gallery of photographs of Indian boarding schools and their students" from the early 1900s. The image at the top of the page is especially appealing, for it shows Tom Torlino, a Navajo, before and after he attended Carlisle Boarding School. All of the photographs are from the National Archives and are exhibited on the Gallery of the Open Frontier homepage. It gives me pleasure to include this website on my pathfinder!

14. Riddle, Pax. "The Boarding School." (1 December 1997.) Available Internet: http://thuntek.net/~mathew/pulse/stories/school.html

The story of Ruby Loonfoot, a Native child in an unnamed boarding school. The opening paragraph describes her wretched treatment at the school and is not appropriate for young children. Although it is a powerful story, I did not include it in my pathfinder due to the disturbing content.

15. "Seba Dalkai Boarding School." (1 December 1997). Available Internet: http://challenge.ukans.edu/SebaDalkai/index.html

This website is an excellent example of a present-day Native American boarding school. There are links to information about the school, its students, faculty, and programs. It invokes a very positive view of life at Native boarding schools today and was included in the pathfinder for this reason.

16. "The Shame of Public School Education: A Photo Essay." (1997). Available Internet: http://www.iwchildren.org/genocide/shame6.htm

This is a grisly site that displays photographs of Jewish and Native American children who were

mistreated in various ways. Although it is relevant to this pathfinder in that it contains photographs of Native American boarding school students, the material is not suitable for children. I did not include this website on the pathfinder and I would not recommend this site to anyone.

17. "Stewart Indian School." (Copyright 1995). Available Internet: http://thecity.sfsu.edu/~mandell/stewart/stewart.html

This is an excellent website that gives both historical and current information about the Stewart Indian School. A photograph of the school is included, the information is simple yet informative, and the page layout is pleasing. I elected to include this site on my pathfinder for these aforementioned reasons.

18. Styron, Elizabeth Hope. (May 1997). "Native American Education: Documents from the 19th Century." Available Internet: http://www.duke.edu/~ehs1/education/

The information provided by this website is elementary, making it ideal for my pathfinder. The page was created by a student at Duke University and the author was thorough in her research pertaining to the boarding schools. Besides the brief historical introduction, she included several useful links to other pages on this topic, many of them containing photographs that are part of Duke University's Special Collections Library. The photographs show the students and their schools and I feel the audience of this pathfinder will find it most interesting.

19. "Theodore Roosevelt School." (1 December 1997). Available Internet: http://www.wmonline.com/attract/ftapache/ap118.htm

This webpage gives a short summary of the Theodore Roosevelt School and includes a photograph circa 1932. I included it in my pathfinder as a short and simple site on a Native American boarding school.

20. "They Sacrificed for Our Survival: the Indian Boarding School Experience."(29 July 1997). Available Internet: http://www.tincan.org/~ccm/tibse.shtml

The information contained in this website is scant but informative. It includes a photograph of the Fort Spokane Boarding School circa 1906. The website gives a brief explanation of what happened to the Native American children that attended this school and was included in the pathfinder for this reason.

21. "This Path We Travel: Celebrations of Contemporary Native American Creativity." (1 December 1997). Available Internet: http://www.si.edu/nmai/archive/schqtvr.htm

This site has a Netscape Navigator alert that warns me not to download anything. It gives a short explanation of life at a Native American boarding school and contains two photographs. I did not include this site in my pathfinder because of the danger of crashing my hard drive.

22. Zitkala-Sa. (1994). "Impressions of an Indian Childhood." Available Internet: http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/cgibin/browse-mixed?id=ZitImpr&tag=public&images=images/modeng&data=/lv1/Archive/eng-parsed

First published in *Atlantic Monthly* in 1900, this is one woman's account of her Native American childhood in Missouri. She recounts how she lived a peaceful, content life until the white missionaries tricked her into heading East on "the great iron horse." While this is an interesting story, I did not include this site in my pathfinder. The majority of the information pertained to her life before she entered the boarding school rather than after.

The Native American Boarding School Experience
A Pathfinder

During the 1890s, many Native American children were taken from their homes and families and forced to attend "Christian" boarding schools against their will. Today, there are several accounts of these boarding school experiences available on the Internet. This pathfinder is intended to aid students in their online search for more information about this tragic event in Native American history.

- **How do I begin my search on the Internet?**

Start by becoming familiar with several **search engines**. A search engine is a World Wide Web tool that lets you search for information on the Internet. You can type in words or phrases such as "native american boarding school" or "indian schools" and the search engine will find related documents on the Web. Three useful search engines are:

*** AltaVista**
http://www.altavista.com

*** Lycos**
http://www.lycos.com

*** Excite**
http://www.excite.com

- **Are there any general sources with background information that will help me get a better idea of these boarding schools?**

Several websites give historical information about life at the boarding schools.

*** They Sacrificed for Our Survival: the Indian Boarding School Experience**
http://www.tincan.org/~ccm/tibse.shtml

*** Stewart Indian School**
http://thecity.sfsu.edu/~mandell/stewart/stewart.html

*** Theodore Roosevelt School**
http://www.wmonline.com/attract/ftapache/ap118.htm

- **Are there any pictures of the children or of the boarding schools that have been published on the World Wide Web?**

Two excellent sites with many links to photographs from various boarding schools can be found at these locations:

*** Photographs From Indian Boarding Schools**
http://hanksville.phast.umass.edu:8000/cultprop/intellect/gof.html

*** Native American Education: Documents for the 19th Century**
http://www.duke.edu/~ehs1/education/index.html

- **What were the boarding schools like back then?**

Several accounts of life at the boarding schcols have been published on the World Wide Web.

*** An Indian Boy's Story**
http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/cgibin/browse-mixed?id=AhnIndi&tag=public&images=images/modeng&data=/texts/english/modeng/parsed

*** Boarding House for Indian Children**
http://coyote.csusm.edu/projects/nadp/d54.htm#202

- **What about modern day Native American boarding schools? What are they like?**

Several websites contain information pertaining to today's boarding schools for Native American children.

*** Seba Dalkai Boarding School**
http://challenge.ukans.edu/SebaDalkai/index.html

*** Education of Native Americans: Hampton Institute**
http://www.duke.edu/~sah4/susie.html#history

*** 4Directions Community**
http://challenge.ukans.edu/Community/Community.html

- **If you need more help, ask your friendly school librarian!**

Last updated by Laura Tyner on 30 November 1997.

Native American Sayings, Phrases and Quotations on the Internet

A Pathfinder

Prepared by Martin Corrigan
LIS 382L.13
Dr. Roy
Fall 1997

Citation Manual Used: Gibaldi, Joseph. Ed. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. 4th ed. New York: MLA, 1995.

Many of a culture's values, ethics and even sense of place in the universe can be discerned in that culture's sayings. When we study a new language and learn that the language also has a certain proverb or expression that is equivalent to a phrase in our native language, there is a pleasant sense of recognition, and a realization that speakers of the new language interpret reality in a similar way. A nation also expresses itself through the words of its leaders. Famous speeches and quotes are learned by schoolchildren or new immigrants as part of the acculturation process in a nation.

All of these apply to the original cultures and nations of the United States, as well. Unfortunately, many of these cultures possessed an oral rather then a written tradition for passing on cultural knowledge. And as more Native Americans forgot their native languages, they also began to forget much of this cultural knowledge as well. Many Native Americans have been preserving and reviving these earlier languages. They have also taken advantage of electronic technology in making this information available to a larger audience.

This pathfinder was designed for the Fond du Lac Education Division. It is intended for students and teachers who have access to the Internet. URLs are provided for all sites listed so the user can go directly to the sites. The original scope was "Native American Sayings on the Internet," but I have expanded it to include quotes by Native Americans as well. The sites listed will provide answers to such questions as: "What everyday expressions occur in different Native American languages?" "What are some sayings that express how certain Native Americans view life?" "Where can I find a good quote by a famous Native American on the subject of '_____'?"

I began searching the Internet using the standard search engines Yahoo, Alta Vista and Lycos. I used the following words and phrases with all three search engines: "sayings", "quotes", "quotations", "proverbs", "Native American" and "American Indian." These searches resulted in too many selections, although the Alta Vista search engine was more effective than the other two, because I was able to use its "refined search" to first look for sites featuring quotations, and then limit these by specifying "Native American" sites. It seemed easier to start

with sites dealing with Native Americans and then to search within them for sites concentrating on saying, phrases and quotations.

At Dr. Roy's suggestion I began with Lisa Mitten's Native American Home Pages and Native Languages Page. Both of these contain numerous links to other sites for individual languages, including the Index of Native American Resources on the Internet and The LINGUIST List: Language and Language Family Information.

The sites I have selected are grouped into three general categories: Native American sayings and phrases in English, Native American sayings and phrases in English and the original language, and quotations of Native Americans

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

This site provides a comprehensive listing of sites dealing with individual Native American languages. This should be a first stop for anyone searching the WWW for sites dealing with Native American languages:

(1) Mitten, Lisa. Native American Home Pages. 9 Oct. 1997. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

The following WWW sites feature Native American sayings and phrases in English only:

(2) American Indian Culture Research Center. Short Bibliography on Indians. 22 Sep. 1997. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

This is a limited list of books available in print dealing with Native American culture and history. Although this page features printed works, the page itself is illustrated with a couple of quotes from Native American leaders Chief Joseph and Spotted Tail.

(3) Cole, David, et al. Poetry from Indigenous Peop[illegible] on Cultural Property Issues. 4 June 1997. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

Several managers of major WWW sites dealing with Native American issues have gathered this selection of modern poetry written by Native Americans. Much of this poetry includes traditional folk sayings. This site is interesting in that it shows the versatility of these ancient phrases in dealing with a current situation.

(4) Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs. Iroquois Thanksgiving Address. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

This traditional prayer is recited before all official gatherings of the Mohawk Nation. The prayer addresses all of the various elements of nature and thanks them for the benefits they have extended to humanity. This site also has a link to the Awkwesasne Freedom School, a school for Mohawk students that integrates a modern curriculum with a program of traditional native culture. The principles expressed in this "thanksgiving address" form the basis of the school's programs. This is another example of traditional expressions being applied to current situations.

(5) Zeilinger, Ron. Mitakuye Owasin--"All My Relatives". Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

This provides the best example of how a single phrase can be used to express many concepts simultaneously. The author explains the literal meaning of this phrase from the Dakota language, and then elaborates on how native speakers use the phrase in several different contexts.

The following WWW sites feature Native American sayings and phrases in the original languages with English translations:

(6) Hirshfelder, Arlene and Martha Kreipe de Montano. The Native American Almanac--A Portrait of Native America Today. Prentice Hall General Reference, 1993. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

This site contains an online version of an historical account of the Native Americans who worked as code-makers for the U.S. government during World Wars I and II. Native speakers of Navajo, Comanche and Choctaw used these languages to encrypt sensitive messages, and because the Europeans were unfamiliar with these languages, the messages were never deciphered. This site includes a list of phrases and words which the code-makers were forced to invent in their native languages (i.e., "bombing run", "bomber").

(7) Kahon:wes. Kanienkehaka Language Home Page. 26 June 1997. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

Several links can be found here which cover all aspects of the native language of the Mohawk. There are various pages covering spelling, pronunciation, grammar and syntax. Other links from this site provide information on everyday expressions, as well as traditional sayings. One very interesting link lists several traditional songs and prayers and even includes a Mohawk translation of "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

(8) Leman, Wayne. Cheyenne Language Web Site. 29 Sep. 1997. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

Leman Wayne is a linguist who designed this site in order to preserve the Cheyenne language. This site provides an introduction to the language, as well as more detailed lessons grammar and syntax. Many examples are provided of words and expressions used by native speakers, such as the single word "naohkesaa'one'seomepehevetsehesto'anehe," which means "I truly do not pronounce Cheyenne well"!

(9) Neufeld, Grant, Rick Harp and Erin Mcdermott. Cree Language Homepage. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

This is the online version of a course on the Cree language begun at Brandon University in Manitoba, Canada. The course begins with an introduction to the orthography used in Cree, and continues with a very thorough plan of instruction, which includes numbers, parts of the body, the weather and everyday expressions. There is also a short story in Cree with an English translation.

(10) Vogt, Nancy. Ojibwe Language and Culture: Language. Nov. 1995. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

This site provides a description of the language spoken by the Ojibwa (also known as Chippewa) people. Although no comprehensive grammar is provided, Vogt does include translations of everyday words and expressions.

The following WWW sites provide audio samples of Native American languages (NOTE: you must have a sound card attached to your computer to take advantage of the audio):

(11) The Culture Preservation Committee of the Delaware (Lenape) Tribe. Common Words and Phrases in Lenape. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

This site consists of two pages of everyday words and expressions used in the Lenape language. By clicking on the Lenape words, the student can hear what the words sound like. This is a great interactive learning tool, provided one has the necessary hardware!

(12) Green, Jim. Lakota Language: The Silent Way. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997

This unique site uses recordings of the Dakota language. Using the pedagogical technique known as the "Silent Way," the student is taught to recognize individual colored designs with specific sounds in the language. Once this correspondence has been established, the student is then taught expressions.

The Following WWW sites contain quotations of Native Americans:

(13) American Indian Culture Research Center. Dakota Quotes. 3 Oct. 1997. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

A great collection of quotes from members of the Dakota and Lakota Nations. Includes quotes of current and historical leaders, political activists and just plain folks. Speakers of quotes are identified by name only, so more research may be required in order to identify them.

(14) Cherokees of California, Inc. Words of Wisdom. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

This is one of several linked to the home page of the Cherokees of California, Inc. This particular site includes several quotes by Native Americans, not all of whom are Cherokee. There is no apparent order to the quotes, one must scroll through all of them.

(15) Native Peoples Defense Fund. Iktomini's Quotes Page. 2 Oct. 1996. Online. Internet. 13 Oct.1997.

Quotes on this page are taken from Native American as well as non-Native American political leaders

(16) Snowder, Brad. Cosmological Quotations. 15 Sep. 1997. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.

This is a compilation of quotes pertaining to the creation of, and humanity's relation to the universe. Snowder has collected quotes from many individuals, including some Native Americans. Also included are some folk sayings attributed to Native American tribes.

How to Find Native American Sayings, Phrases and Quotations on the Internet

A Pathfinder Prepared by Martin Corrigan

A culture expresses many of its beliefs and concepts through proverbs and sayings. Today, many Native Americans are interested in recovering and preserving their traditional folk sayings, and the Internet provides an effective tool with which to collect this information.

There are several World Wide Web (WWW) sites featuring Native American sayings, phrases and quotes. Currently there is no single site at which this information has been gathered and presented, but this pathfinder will show you the kinds of sites where such information can be found. Once you know what kind of sites to look for, you can customize your own search (by concentrating on a particular Native American language, for example).

You can access any one of the following sites by entering the URL address in the "Location" box of your Web browser.

Start your search with this site that includes a comprehensive listing of other sites related to Native Americans:

- Mitten, Lisa. Native American Home Pages. 3 Oct. 1997. Online. Internet. 5 Oct. 1997. URL: http://www.pitt.edu/~lmitten/indians.html

Look for the following sites to find Native American sayings, phrases and quotes in English only:

- American Indian Culture Research Center. Dakota Quotes. 6 Oct. 1997. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997. URL: http://www.bluecloud.org/25.html

- American Indian Culture Research Center. Short Bibliography on Indians. 22 Sep. 1997. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://www.bluecloud.org/25.html

- Cherokees of California, Inc. Cherokee Words of Wisdom. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://www.Powersource.com/cocinc/articles/wisdom.htm

- Cole, David, et al. Poetry from Indigenous People on Cultural Property Issues. 4 June 1997. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://hanksville.phast.umass.edu:8000/cultprop/response/poetry.html

- Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs. Iroquois Thanksgiving Address. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://www.slic.com/~mohawkna/thankgv.htm

- Native Peoples Defense Fund. Iktomini's Quotes Page. 2 Oct. 1996. Online. Internet. 29 Sep.1997. URL: http://odin.cc.pdx.edu/~psu05663/quotes.html

- Snowder, Brad. Cosmological Quotations. 15 Sep. 1997. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://www.wwu.edu/~skywise/cosmo.html

- Zeilinger, Ron. Mitakuye Owasin--"All My Relatives". Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://daknet.com/~indian/quote.html

Search these sites to find Native American sayings and phrases in the original languages with English translations:

- Hirshfelder, Arlene and Martha Kreipe de Montano. The Native American Almanac--A Portrait of Native America Today. Prentice Hall General Reference, 1993. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://www.codetalk.fed.us/codetalk.html

- Kahon:wes. Kanienkehaka Language Home Page. 26 June 1997. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://www.axess.com/mohawk/kanienkehaka.html

- Leman, Wayne. Cheyenne Language Web Site. 29 Sep. 1997. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://www.mcn.net/~wleman/cheyenne.htm

- Neufeld, Grant, Rick Harp and Erin Mcdermott. Cree Language Homepage. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://arpp.carleton.ca/cree/

- Vogt, Nancy. Ojibwe Language and Culture: Language. Nov. 1995. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://hanksville.phast.umass.edu/misc/ojibwe/o_languageintro.html

Search for these sites that provide audio samples of Native American languages (NOTE: you must have a sound card attached to your computer in order to hear the audio):

- The Culture Preservation Committee of the Delaware (Lenape) Tribe. Common Words and Phrases in Lenape. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://www.cowboy.net/native/lenape/language.html

- Green, Jim. Lakota Language: The Silent Way. Online. Internet. 29 Sep. 1997. URL: http://www.geocities.com/Paris/9463/daklang1.html

Final Note: Remember that no single site on the Internet contains all of the information available on Native American sayings and phrases. These sites provide effective starting points in your search since they have links to other pertinent sites. Start with the sites in this pathfinder, and with perseverance and patience your search will pay off.

Native American Music:
Information Available through the Internet

Lilia Z. K. Bartoszek

Dr. Loriene Roy
October 14, 1997

The client for this Pathfinder is the Fond du Lac Education Division, Cloquet, Minnesota, part of the 4Directions Project. The 4Directions Project is a response to a challenge by the United States Department of Education and the President of the United States to find ways to improve people's lives and education by using the "information superhighway." The 4Directions goal is to help Native American students become successful in a technological society, while keeping sight of their own Native American culture.

Schools mentioned on the Fond du Lac Education Division homepage are Little Black Bear Elementary School, grades K-5, Fond du Lac Ojibwe School, grades 6-12, and Fond du Lac Community College. The audience for this pathfinder is primarily middle-school students through adults who have at least some experience using an internet browser such as Netscape.

I started by using "Native American Music" and "American Indian Music" as my keywords on search engines such as Alta Vista, Lycos, Yahoo, and WebCrawler. I also tried using keywords such as "name of tribe + music" or "Native American + flute" but these weren't as successful as the broader keywords.

I found that I needed dig in and look at as many sites as possible before I could decide what I wanted to include in my Pathfinder. There are countless sites which refer to Native American music and each site usually has links to other sites, some have dozens of links. Since there are so many links and webpages available, I found that there was a problem with redundancy--some links are very popular and are used by many people. Even though I tried to be orderly and go a few links at a time and then backtrack, I would still get lost or the same pages would keep turning up. I decided that it would be most

helpful I thought of the Pathfinder as a webpage. I should find major categories, and list a good place or two to start for each category. The user of the Pathfinder could then go to an address, maybe try some of the links, and then come back to the Pathfinder for more sites to try.

I asked myself what I would like to read if I were new at internet searching and trying to find some information about Native American music. I looked for information that seemed as though it was accurate or "authentic," or historical. I also looked for sources that had many links, so that the user could branch out and find many other directions to go in. I also included a couple of sites which are idiosyncratic and give a feeling about the person who created the site, showing how they think about their culture and music.

Many of the web pages about music have audio links of various sorts, and some even have QuickTime movies. I have heard very little Native American music in my life, and I wanted to hear some. I was very disappointed, therefore, because our home computer doesn't have the equipment needed to take advantage of most of these sound clips. Even with our limited equipment, though, I was able to listen to a few of the audio samplings, and it was wonderful.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Amazon.com. "Welcome to Amazon.com." October 12, 1997. http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/subst/home/home.html/8315-3644388-028167 (October 12, 1997) People who are interested in a subject will want to find books to read, and this is the best online bookstore to go to, with a stock of 2.5 million titles. Author, title, and subject searches are available. There is also a Subject Browser and a Recommendation Center to match the customer with the book. A keyword search for Native American Music gets 34 hits, and a search for American Indian Music gets 28 hits.

2. Berryhill, Peggy. "Native Stations Map" "Native Media Resource Center." September 25, 1997. http://www.wco.com/~berryhp/stations.html (October 12, 1997) Native American radio stations feature music of and by Native performers. This site has a map of 19 radio stations in the lower 48 states and a list of Alaskan Native Stations. Each radio's call numbers, addresses and phone numbers are shown. The map also has symbols which denote whether the station is a public or a commercial radio station.

3. "Canyon Records American Indian Recordings" http://www.thememall.com/Canyon.htm (October 12, 1997) This page describes recordings by Carlos Nakai and William Eaton. It also lists recordings of Chicken Scratch music and Christmas music, along with 30-second sound recordings you can listen to.

4. "Canyon Records Catalog Index" http://www.thememall.com/canyon/catalog.htm (October 12, 1997) The catalog is extensive and the categories listed include: Apache Sounds, Flute/New Age Music, The flute of R. Carlos Nakai, Indian House Recordings, Navajo Songs & Dances, Pueblo, Hopi, & Zuni Songs & Dances, and Sioux music. The Carlos Nakai link has 30-second sound excerpts from his recordings.

5. Dashner, Mike. "GLRAIN's Listing of Drum Groups." September 11, 1997. http://glrain.cic.net/drum-grp.htm (October 12, 1997) This is the site of the Great Lakes Regional American Indian Network. It contains a listing of drum and singing groups from Canada and the United States. Included on the list are 5 World Championship singing contest winners, 9 Champion Southern Style drum groups, 21 Champion

Northern Style drum groups, plus14 other drum groups. Many of these groups have webpage links or e-mail links.

6. Gibaldi, Joseph, and Walter S. Achtert. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1988. This is the style manual I used for writing this paper.

7. Henkle, Douglas H. "The FolkBook Index - Native Artists." October 5, 1997 http://www.execpc.com/~henkle/fbindex/native.html (October 12, 1997) Native Americans will want to find out about contemporary Native American musicians, and this is a fantastic page to start from. It has 20 links to various music indexes and sites, plus a list and index to approximately 100 recording artists.

8. Keenlyside, David (CMC), Editor, *et al.*The Canadian Museum of Civilization . "Musical Instruments." "Stones Unturned." 1996. http://www.schoolnet.ca/collections/stones/ (October 12, 1997) "Stones Unturned" is an exhibit produced by the Canadian Museum of Civilization that shows Native musical instruments, articles of clothing, and games and toys from its collection. The "Musical Instruments" site features music and noisemakers. There are sections about bullroarers, drums, calls, and rattles. By clicking on various elements, you can learn about musicals instruments and the tribes that used them.

9. Lang, Gail. "Pow-Wow." "Native American Indian Sites." April 15, 1996. http://www.pride-net.com/native_indians/pow-wow.html (October 12, 1997) People interested in Native American music will find pow-wows to be good places to experience ethnic singing and dancing. This site contains information about what a powwow is, and has links about songs and dance, pow-wow etiquette, drums, and a calendar with dates and places pow-wows will be held. It describes Indian war dances, round dances, snake dances, and music such as "honor songs. This site also has photographs from pow-wows.

10. Library of Congress. "Willard Rhodes Collection." January 18, 1996. http://lcweb.loc.gov/spcoll/198.html (October 12, 1997) This is a site about Willard Rhodes, an ethnomusicologist who made

field recordings of North American Indian music from 1940-1952. Rhodes visited and recorded an impressive list of fifty tribes. The Willard Rhodes Collection consists of more than 270 discs and 50 tapes collected by Rhodes, some of which have been put on LP recordings by the Library of Congress..

11. Neskahi, Arlie. "Arlie's tips on buying authentic Native recordings." http://www.teleport.com/~rnbowlkr/tips.htm (October 12, 1997) Based on his experiences as a Native American musician, educator, and online music store owner, Arlie Neskahi talks about what to look for when purchasing items that claim to be authentic Native American. He recommends that the name of the Tribe/Nation of the artist should be given, and also warns that customers should beware of cover titles that have "crystal" or "shaman" on them ("each tribe has their (sic) own terms to describe their spiritual leaders"). This site also gives a list of native-owned recording labels.

12. Neskahi, Arlie. "Native American Music Radio Programming" http://www.teleport.com/~rnbowlkr/naradio.html (October 12, 1997) For people who want to listen to Native American music, this Rainbow Walker production lists 19 radio stations as distant as New Brunswick, New Mexico, and Alaska. Besides giving each station's call letters, there is a discussion of the types of programming offered. Music seems to be an important part of the programming. There is also a short history of Native American radio programming

13. Neskahi, Arlie. "Rainbow Walker Traditional Music and Dance Information Page." http://www.teleport.com/~rnbowlkr/info.html (October 12, 1997) Arlie Neskahi first created his Native American web pages in 1994/95, which probably makes him one of the originals of the genre. This site will be of interest to people who would like to hear the thoughts of someone who has been involved in Native American music since 1974. Links on this site contain reflections on singing in relation to the death of his mother, healing and music, traditional music of flute and whistle. There is also a list of musicians who are not Native Americans but who Arlie thinks should be called "Native Inspired or Influenced Musicians."

14. Skyhawk. "Music and Dance." May 05, 1997. http://www.gbso.net/Skyhawk/music~da.htm

(October 12, 1997) A good description of what Native American music and dance consists of, this site talks about the components of this music: melodic lines, rhythms, musical accompaniments to singing, dance, and the spread of the influence of Native American music to the world.

15. Smith, Stephen. " Frances Densmore: Song Catcher." 1997. http://news.mpr.org/features/9702_densmore/docs/index.shtml (October 12, 1997) This exhibit produced by Minnesota Public Radio is a very interesting site about an ethnomusicologist who spent most of her life, from her mid 20s until she was 87, recording and then trying to preserve her recordings of Native American music . One part of the site is done as a magic lantern show that you can watch if your computer has QuickTime movie capabilities, and there are also audio links to listen to.

16. Smithsonian Institution. "Smithsonian Folksways Recordings." May 6, 1997. http://www.si.edu/folkways/ (October 13, 1997) This webpage contains a searchable database of about 35,000 recordings obtainable through the Smithsonian Institution. There are online catalogs and mail order forms. In addition to recent releases that have audio samples, there are links to the Smithsonian Archives, other Smithsonian webpages, and the Folkways Web Magazine.

17. Smithsonian Institution. "Smithsonian Folkways – American Indian." May 30, 1997. http://www.si.edu/folkways/indian.htm (October 13, 1997) This site has details five compilations of Native American music, including First Nations Women, Music of New Mexico, Navajo Songs, Plains Chippewa and Metis music. Also on this page are audio samples from each CD or cassette.

18. Smithsonian Institution. "Film and Video Center.." "The National Museum of the American Indian." 1997. http://www.si.edu/organiza/museums/amerind/pub/index.htm (Ocober 12, 1997) The web page of the National Museum of the American Indian's Film and Video Center lists movies produced about Indians of the Americas, some of which have music or musicians as an underlying theme.

19. Strom, Karen M. "Native American Related Museums on the Internet." October 3, 1997. http://hanksville.phast.umass.edu/misc/NAmuseums.html (October 12, 1997) This site has

links to museums in the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Many of these museums (for example, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology) should have references to Native American ceremonies and the part music and dance play in them.

20. Strom, Karen M. "Native American Music Resources on the Internet." October 9, 1997. http://hanksville.phast.umass.edu/misc/NAmusic.html (October 12, 1997) This website has a very long listing of individual musicians and bands, with links to each. Some other headings are at this site are: "Music Sources" (13 links to record sellers and companies), "Music Organizations" (3 links),"Music Reviews and Articles," and "Musical Instruments."

21. Walker, Janice R "MLA- Style Citations of Electronic Sources." August 2, 1996. http://slis6000.slis.uwo.ca/~tgale/bibs/walker.htm (October 12, 1997) This is the style sheet I used for internet citations.

NATIVE AMERICAN MUSIC:
INFORMATION AVAILABLE THROUGH THE INTERNET

A Pathfinder prepared by Lilia Z. K. Bartoszek

Native American sites abound on the Internet, and many of them refer to Native American music. These sites usually contain links to other sites. Indeed, some of them have dozens of links, and you can find yourself spending hours looking through them. Often, they will have links you can click on to hear samples of music (if your computer has the right equipment) or e-mail links so you can contact people.

This Pathfinder will answer some questions about how to start looking for information about Native American Music on the Internet. It will also give you categories of music information you can find and some addresses to use as starting points.

How do I start looking for information about Native American Music on the Internet?
You can use any search engine, such as AltaVista, Lycos, Yahoo, WebCrawler. There are differences between them, but they will all work well. If you want to compare different ones, a good website to use is **PC(USA) Search Page at http:wwwpcusa80.pcusa.org/pcnet/**
The first page has a chart with the names of 79 different search engines. When you click on one of these names you will be connected with that site.

Which keywords work best?
This is a case where the most obvious keywords work best: "Native American music" and "American Indian music." If you try terms like "tribal music" or "Native American flute music" you will get some results, but not many. If you narrow your search even further and use a tribal name + music, you may not get any results.

WHERE CAN I FIND:
A DESCRIPTION OF NATIVE AMERICAN MUSIC

Skyhawk. "Music and Dance." May 05, 1997. http://www.gbso.net/Skyhawk/music~da.htm

SITES ABOUT NATIVE AMERICAN MUSIC

Henkle, Douglas H. "The FolkBook Index - Native Artists." October 5, 1997.
http://www.execpc.com/~henkle/fbindex/native.html

Neskahi, Arlie. "Rainbow Walker Traditional Music and Dance Information Page."
http://www.teleport.com/~rnbowlkr/info.html

Strom, Karen M. "Native American Music Resources on the Internet." October 9, 1997.
http://hanksville.phast.umass.edu/misc/NAmusic.html

BOOKS AND BOOK STORES

Amazon.com. "Welcome to Amazon.com." October 12, 1997.
http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/subst/home/home.html/8315-3644388-028167

DRUM GROUPS

Dashner, Mike. "GLRAIN's Listing of Drum Groups." September 11, 1997.
http://glrain.cic.net/drum-grp.htm

SWEETGRASS
A Pathfinder
LIS 382L.13
Patricia Ingram
13 October 1997

Sweetgrass
Introduction

Sweetgrass (*Hierochloe odorata*), also known as vanilla grass or holy grass, is a fragrant perennial grass growing in wet lowlands and along streams in the Northeastern United States, South Dakota, New Mexico, California and Canada. The grass is considered sacred by Native American peoples who use it as a purifying smudge in ceremonial ritual and its smoke as a pathway for prayers. It has been used in Native medicine and as personal adornment. Certain tribes use it for coiled basketry either as a main material or as decoration. These sweetgrass baskets were special and were given as gifts. Understandingthe significance of sweetgrass in Native American culture requires some understanding of its philosophy and religion, particularly as it pertains to the relationship of the natural world to the spiritual world. This relationship can be glimpsed through the words, lives and artwork of Native American elders and artists, particularly basketweavers.

Since my pathfinder was for a small Native American school, I assumed that online resources would be much more available than print resources. This assumption was supported by the wealth of information related to Native Americans which I was discovering on the Internet. I therefore decided to limit my pathfinder to Internet sources even though I had little experience of using the Internet.

I began my search using sweetgrass as a keyword and the search engine HotBot. This search resulted in over a thousand matches and since I knew of no way to refine my search, I began to sift through those sources. Fairly quickly I began to be able to reject repetitive unfruitful matches. While this method was yielding a slow, but steady supply of isolated resources, I also began to mine the more extensive sites beginning with Lisa Mitten's Home Page as suggested by Dr. Roy. I'm afraid I spent quite a lot of time wandering from link to link, but gradually I was forming ideas about what a teacher of an

Indian school might want for her students. I was also beginning to be able to evaluate sources, finding out where links came from and separating, for instance, educational sources from commercial ones. Early in my search I thought maybe sources for sweetgrass smudges and braids might be desirable, but as I read the words of members of the tribes I began to see that the general cultural significance would be much more important to such a teacher. I began to see basketmaking as almost a metaphor for the relationship of these peoples to the natural world and studying sweetgrass as an avenue to understanding their philosophy and religion and my choices of sources reflected this change in my perspective. Late in my search I stumbled on a link to the Lycos search engine which worked much better for me than HotBot.

Patricia Ingram

Sweetgrass
Bibliography

Note: Subheadings in bold indicate particularly good resources. Successive links are indicated by indentions.

1. AboriginalNet. 22 June 1997. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997.
URL: <http://www.aboriginalnet.com/tourism/html/cultural_experience.html> Description of ceremonial use of sweetgrass. Information researched and provided by Native Counselling Services of Alberta.

- Sweetgrass
- Ancient Pipe Ceremony

2. Bookstore Information: Amazon.com. Online. Internet. 9 Oct. 1997.
URL: <http://indy4.fdl.cc.mn.us/~isk/books/amazonlinks/bookstore.html> An online bookstore with information on current books and a large section on Native American topics including:

- **Ethnobotany. Native Plant Knowledge.** Books on the cultural significance of plants to Native cultures with specific botanical information. This section includes:
  - **Native plant/medical database**. Casual references to medicinal use of sweetgrass listed by tribe.
- **Current listings of relevant books include:**
  - Keepers of Life: Discovering Plants Through Native American Stories and Earth Activities for Children by Michael J. Caduto and Joseph Bruchac. Fulcrum Pub. Aug. 1997.
  - Pomo Basketmaking: A Supreme Art for the Weaver by Elsie Allen.
  - Indian Uses of Native Plants by Edith Van Allen Murphy. Meyerbooks. 1996.
  - Song of the Seven Herbs by Walking Night Bear, et al. Book Pub Co. 1987. A collection of original stories for children and adults, based on North American Indian lore tell how the Creator gave us seven common herbs. Spiritual allegories are used to teach us to be caretakers of Mother Earth.

3. Dremann, Craig and Dremann, Sue. Sweetgrass (Hierochloe odorata) growing and ordering information. 1992. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997.
URL: <http://www.batnet.com/rwc-seed/sweetgrass.html> Good information on recognizing and cultivating sweetgrass. Grass plugs for sale. Address and phone number given.

4. Espinosa, Roger. March 8. Brown Sister. 25 Sept. 1994. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997l
URL: .<http://ics.soe.umich.edu/JourneyNorth/Bites/March8.html> A short poem using image of sweetgrass by Emma Larocque, Winnipeg, July 1990. This page is a link from The Journey North, an experiment in electronic experiential education of U of Mich. A good single item to use for enrichment of classroom environment.

5. Giese, Paula. Basketry (Main Menu): Native American Art. 8 Nov. 1996. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://indy4.fdl.cc.mn.us/~isk/art/basket/baskmenu.html> This is an especially good listing of basketry links including:

- **Native Philosophy and Environment**. This wonderful section is good for exploring the idea that basketmaking as an artistic discipline is inseparable from the traditions, customs, and religion of the various tribes that developed and practiced it.
- **Honoring Elsie Allen (1898-1990), Pomo elder, basketmaker, teacher.** The histories

of individual basketmakers are very inspiring and their teachings are direct sources for better understanding the cultural significance of natural materials such as sweetgrass. She describes basketmaking as a spiritual path, "I feel I have made connections with something very ancient within myself and from my people."

- **Gallery of Baskets for Utility** has one picture of a traditional sweetgrass basket and a nice description of sweetgrass basket technique.
- **Bibliography**
- **Links** include:
    - **Native Tech basketry.**
    - **Hudson Museum.**
    - **Vermont Museum Abenaki basketry.**
    - **Migrations Gallery Basket Page** has one good picture of a beautiful contemporary sweetgrass basket for sale.

6. Giese, Paula. Native American Indian Plentystuff. 11 June 1997. Online. Internet. 11 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://indy4.fdl.cc.mn.us/~isk/mainmenu.html> This is an extensive and well-organized site with well-annotated listings. E-mail address is given.

- **Aadizookaanag Idash Dibaajimowinan: Stories Menu.** True stories, traditional myths and legends and picture stories. Sources for general cultural information. Possible source for sweetgrass myths and legends.
- Baskets. See above, source 5.

7. Gilbaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. 4th ed. New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1995.

8. Indian Art and Craft of North America: Prince Edward Island. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.peisland.com/micmac/crafts.htm> E-mail address and telephone number given.

- Sweetgrass/ash splint basket. One picture of traditional Micmac basket, artist unknown.

9. Mitten, Lisa. Native American Home Pages. 3 Oct. 1997. Online. Internet. 7 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.pitt.edu/~lmitten/indians.html> Lisa Mitten is a social sciences bibliographer at the Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh. This site has won numerous awards including: Native American Who's Hot Award, The Dreamcatcher Award, and Alive! Excellence in Education.

- Native American Home Pages General
    - **American Indian Ethnobotany Database.** Searchable by keyword. Sweetgrass brings 10 matches describing medical use.
    - . Native American Culture. Has bulletin board and chat room. Perhaps a good place to ask questions about the significance of sweetgrass in the Native culture. The database at this link produced no matches using sweetgrass as a keyword.

10. Native American Baskets of Brown Ash and Sweetgrass. 30 Mar. 97. Online. Internet. URL: <http://home.topchoice.com/~pathway/lpathway/> Good pictures of beautiful Penobscot Fancy Baskets for sale. Artist bio. Artist's address, phone number and e-mail address given.

11. Native American Featherwork: Single Wrapped Feathers. 1996. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/NativeTech/feather/wrap/fethwrap.html> One of NativeTech's 300 pages. Good general description of cultural significance of feathers including

mention of use of sweetgrass and feathers in purification ritual. A good item to help build understanding of relationship between natural and spiritual worlds in Native philosophy and religion.

12. Our Elders: Interviews with Saskatchewan Elders. June 1997. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.lights.com/sicc/tofc.html> A database, searchable by keyword or subject, of interviews with Saskatchewan elders. A project of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre. An excellent site for original source material on Native American culture. Address, phone and fax numbers and e-mail address are given. **A keyword search for sweetgrass produced twelve matches.**

13. Penobscot Primer Project. Online. Internet. 11 Oct. 1997.
URL: <http://www.ume.maine.edu/~hudsonm/Penobscot.html> The Penobscot Primer Project is a computerized Native American language resource created by the Hudson Museum of Anthropology. The primer uses the words and descriptions of the late Madeline Shay, the last Penobscot native speaker. This is a good original source for knowledge about the Penobscot culture. Ms. Shay was a maker of brown ash and sweetgrass baskets and this page mentions an exhibit of these baskets at the Hudson Museum. This site is a link from the Exhibits at the Hudson Museum page which was last updated 22 Sept. 1997. E-mail addresses are given for both pages.

14. Prindle, Tara. Native Tech . 27 Sept. 1997. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997.
URL: <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/NativeTech/> Over 300 pages of information searchable by keyword. "Dedicated to disconnecting the term 'primitive' from perceptions of Native American technology and art". E-mail address is given. Helpful interior links include:

- Plants & Trees
  - Indigeneous Plants
    - **Bibliography of References for Native American Uses of Indigeneous Plants**
  - Birchbark
    - Canoes
      - **Making a Miniature Birch Paper Canoe edged with Sweetgrass.** A craft project for children.
        URL: <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/NativeTech/brchbark/cansweet.htm>
- Weaving & Cordage
  - Basketry
    - **Coil Basketry.** Good description of coil basketry. One picture of a sweetgrass basket. Basketry bibliography.
  - **Cordage from Plant and Animal Materials**. No mention of sweetgrass, but a good essay on making cordage which was the technique often used in sweetgrass baskets.
- **Message Board.** Online Discussion about Native American Technology and Art. This might be a good place to ask questions about sweetgrass baskets.
- **Source list for craft supplies.**
- **Search NativeTech for keywords**

15. Prindle, Tara. NativeTech: Native American Porcupine Quill Enbroidery. 1996. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://spirit.lib.uconn.edu/NativeTech/quill/quill.html> Brief history of quill embroidery. Mentions rise in popularity of birch and sweetgrass basketry. Source

for understanding role of basketmaking in Native culture. One of NativeTech's 300 pages. E-mail address given.

16. Saint-Marie, Buffy. Starwalker. Online. Internet. 10. Oct. 1997.
URL: <http://hookomo.aloha.net/~bsm/starlyr.htm> Words to the inspirational song by Buffy Saint-Marie includes reference to burning sweetgrass. A good single item to use for enrichment of the classroom environment.

17. Selene Communications and Sheridan, Jenn. Visual Arts: First Nations. 1995. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.niagara.com/~artists/Visual/first.html> Site belonging to Niagara Artists' Company, an artists' co-operative in the Niagara Peninsula, Canada. Pictures of modern artwork using sweetgrass. Artist's bio and statement. Good source for cultural significance of sweetgrass. E-mail address given.

- **Rebecca Baird.**

18. Smith, Sara. Mother Earth, heritage hurt by development of sacred lands. 1995. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.spub.ksu.edu/ISSUES/v099B/SP/n129/cam-Mann-Smith.html> This document belongs to Student Publications Inc., Kansas State University. It is the text of a speech in Union Little Theatre by Henrietta Mann, professor in Indian studies at Haskell Indian Nations University. A plea for stewardship of the earth refers to sweetgrass as being, according to Cheyenne legend, one of the four substances of which the earth was made and the source of all vegetation. This idea could be further researched using Native creation myths either in general or by tribe or region using any search engine.

19. Smith, Shelley M. Reminiscences: Poems and Stories by Shelly Smith. 1996. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/NativeTech/shelley/reminis.html> Poem in the form of a reminiscence beginning with a memory of sweetgrass. Shelley Smith is an anthropologh student at U of Conn. This page is one of NativeTech's 300 pages. E-mail address given. A good single item to use for enrichment of classroom environment.

20. Strom, Karen. Hanksville Index of American Indian Resources on the Internet. 6 Oct. 1997. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997.
URL: <http://hanksville.phast.umass.edu/misc/NAresources.html> An extensive and well organized site. Top Ten Award from World Wide Web Associates. NetGuide Gold Site. Magellan 4 Stars. E-mail address given.

- Culture
  - **American Indian Ethnobotany** by Daniel E. Moerman, U of Michigan-Dearborn. Includes a online database searchable by keyword. Sweetgrass produces 10 matches describing medicinal usage.
  - Indigeneous Knowledge
    - **Indigenous Use of Herbs.** Tim Johnson. A personal listing of herbs used by different tribes.
- Video. Native American Video Resources on the Internet. Possible source. Not searched.

21. Sweetgrass. 26 Sept. 1996. Online. Internet. 12 Oct.1997.
URL: <http://www.execpc.com/~garrett/> Two page personal website advertising sweetgrass products as well as briefly discussing sweetgrass and its Native uses. Includes a nice **color picture of sweetgrass.** An e-mail address is given.

22. Tafalski, Mark. Basketpatterns.com. 25 May 1997. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.basketpatterns.com/index.html> A commercial site selling modern baskets, basketry patterns by modern basketmakers, books, tools and supplies. Includes many names of contemporary basketmakers and pictures of modern sweetgrass baskets.

23. Tree and Tradition: Brown Ash and Main Native American Basketmakers. Online. Internet. 12 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.ume.maine.edu/~hudsonm/TemporaryExhibit.html> A traveling exhibit at the Hudson Museum of Anthropology, at the Nylander Museum, Caribou, Maine, May 26, 1997 to December 7, 1997. Short history of basketmaking by four tribes in Main: Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Maliseet and Micmac. Several traditional basketmakers are cited. E-mail address is given. Source for understanding role of basketmaking in Native culture.

24. Western Wetland Flora. Online. Internet. 8 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.npsc.nbs.gov/resource/othrdata/westflor/species/2/hierodor.htm> This site is one item in an online database maintained by the Northern Prarie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, North Dakota. Beautiful color picture and black and white drawing of sweetgrass Map of US showing where sweetgrass grows. Structural botanical description of sweetgrass or "holy grass".

25. NativeNet: mailing lists. Online. Internet. 8 Oct. 1997. URL: <http://www.fdl.cc.mn.us/natnet/mlist.html> A resource of Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College, Cloquet, Minnesota. NativeNet provides a set of electronic mailing lists and archives. Native-L is one of those lists and its archive is searchable by author, subject and thread. Five authors who have written on sweetgrass are:

- Louis Annance
- Mary Ritchie
- Lyn Dearborn
- Tristine Lee Smart
- Capucine Plourde

SWEETGRASS

A Pathfinder for information on the Internet

Sweetgrass (*Hierochloe odorata*) is a perennial grass growing in wet meadows, marshes or along streams. It is found in the Northeastern United States, South Dakota, New Mexico, California and Canada. It has a sweet, vanilla-like fragrance and is considered sacred by Native American peoples who use it in ceremonial ritual, Native medicine and decorative arts, particularly basketmaking. This pathfinder is a guide to locating information about sweetgrass on the Internet for teachers of students from kindergarten through 12th grade and could be used by the older students as well. It was prepared for Indian Island School, Old Town, Maine.

How can I identify sweetgrass in the wild? Can it be cultivated?

Western Wetland Flora.
<http://www.npsc.nbs.gov/resource/othrdata/westflor/species/2/hierodor.htm>
Dremann, Craig and Dremann, Sue. Sweetgrass (Hierochloe odorata) growing and ordering information. <http://www.batnet.com/rwc-seed/sweetgrass.html>

Where can I find a picture of sweetgrass on the web?

Sweetgrass. <http://www.execpc.com/~garrett/>

Where can I find information on the medicinal use of sweetgrass?

Bookstore Information: Amazon.com.
<http://indy4.fdl.cc.mn.us/~isk/books/amazonlinks/bookstore.html> In the Ethnobotany section click on Native plant/medical database.
Mitten, Lisa. Native American Home Pages.
<http://www.pitt.edu/~lmitten/indians.html> Under Native American Home Pages General click on American Indian Ethnobotany Database and search using sweetgrass as keyword.

Can I find pictures of sweetgrass baskets on the web?

Indian Art and Craft of North America: Prince Edward Island.
<http://www.peisland.com/micmac/crafts.htm>
Native American Baskets of Brown Ash and Sweetgrass.
<http://home.topchoice.com/~pathway/lpathway/>
Tafalski, Mark. Basketpatterns.com.
<http://www.basketpatterns.com/index.html>

What cultural meaning does basketry carry in traditional Native American life?

Giese, Paula. Basketry (Main Menu): Native American Art.
<http://indy4.fdl.cc.mn.us/~isk/art/basket/baskmenu.html> Click on Native Philosophy and

Environment, also on Honoring Elsie Allen.
Penobscot Primer Project.
<http://www.ume.maine.edu/~hudsonm/Penobscot.html>
Prindle, Tara. NativeTech: Native American Porcupine Quill Enbroidery.
<http://spirit.lib.uconn.edu/NativeTech/quill/quill.html>
Selene Communications and Sheridan, Jenn. Visual Arts: First Nations.
<http://www.niagara.com/~artists/Visual/first.html>
Tree and Tradition: Brown Ash and Main Native American Basketmakers
<http://www.ume.maine.edu/~hudsonm/TemporaryExhibit.html>

Are there any recent books which would help my students understand the spiritual significance of the natural world in Native culture?

Bookstore Information: Amazon.com.
<http://indy4.fdl.cc.mn.us/~isk/books/amazonlinks/bookstore.html>

I would like to use native poetry or writings referring to the use of sweetgrass to enrich the classroom environment. Where could I find examples on the web?

Espinosa, Roger. March 8. Brown Sister.
<http://ics.soe.umich.edu/JourneyNorth/Bites/March8.html>
Our Elders: Interviews with Saskatchewan Elders.
<http://www.lights.com/sicc/tofc.html>
Saint-Marie, Buffy. Starwalker
<http://hookomo.aloha.net/~bsm/starlyr.htm>
Smith, Shelley M. Reminiscences: Poems and Stories by Shelly Smith.
<http://www.lib.uconn.edu/NativeTech/shelley/reminis.html>

I would like to correspond with other interested parties about various aspects of sweetgrass. How could I do this?

NativeNet: mailing lists.
<http://www.fdl.cc.mn.us/natnet/mlist.html> Signing up for one of these lists would put you in contact with possible sources. Begin with the archives listings of authors who have written on sweetgrass.

Information on the Internet is constantly being updated and added to. For more information do a keyword search using a web search engine. Lycos is a particularly good one. Possible confusions resulting from a keyword search are:

- References to a different sweetgrass, (Muhlenbergia filipes), which is also used in basketmaking and grows in coastal dunes extending from North Carolina to Texas.
- Alberta Sweetgrass an Aboriginal Newspaper.
- Sweetgrass, Montana

If you need help, ask a librarian.

GOOD LUCK ON YOUR PATH!
Patricia Ingram e-mail to p.ingram@mail.utexas.edu

PATHFINDER

"Alternatives to Drinking for Native American Youth"

prepared

by

Wade E. Osburn

LIS 382L.3

October 8, 1997

PATHFINDER PREFACE

The topic "Alternatives to Drinking for Native American Youth" is an important one for not only Native American youth, but for all adolescents. It is not uncommon for a young person to begin drinking due to societal pressures. Still, drinking is just one of many ways to deal with stress. Perhaps boredom and inactivity lead some to experiment with alcohol. As with stress, turning to alcohol is but one of a number of ways to respond to idleness and boredom.

This project has been created for Native American elementary and secondary students of schools participating in the federally funded Four Directions Project, specifically the Fond du Lac Education Division. With this group in mind, the underlying assumption of the project is that Native American youth who have turned to alcohol to "pass the time" or deal with stress will choose a more responsible, healthy way to live if the alternatives are presented to them. A related topic to this is the reason why young people abuse alcohol. Once the reasons are evident to the young drinker, their next step may be to seek professional help. The step after that will involve altering their lifestyle.

There are many Native American youth who do not presently struggle with the temptation to drink. This particular pathfinder is not specifically created with them in mind. Of course they could still benefit from the concluding section of the pathfinder (What to do instead of drink?). For the adolescent abuser of alcohol this pathfinder serves three purposes: to convince him or her that drinking is harmful, that alcohol abuse can be overcome, and that there are alternatives to a lifestyle of drinking.

The sources listed in the pathfinder were located using several competent search engines to scan the World Wide Web for sites that fit my topic:

Bibliography

Adolescent Substance Abuse and Recovery Resources. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.winternet.com/~webpage/adolrecovery.html; Internet.

This site contains information helpful to the adolescent who is abusing drugs or alcohol and does not know where to go for help. Listed on this site are numerous links exploring topics, such as myths about alcohol and sobriety and recovery resources. Also found here is a link to teen advice counselors who can provide long-distance help for the adolescent.

Alta Vista. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://altavista.digital.com; Internet.

Functioning as an online search engine, this site scans the World Wide Web using key words. With this search engine one can look for exact phrases used in internet websites.

Ask the Question...And Shelly Answers. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.erols.com/daybyday/ask.htm; Internet.

Shelly does not claim to be a counselor. She is a fellow struggler. A recovering alcoholic, Shelly will take questions via e-mail from those seeking to break free from alcohol or drug dependence. A specified topic that Shelly is willing to explore with people is "young people and addiction recovery."

BOLD (Building Our Lives Drug-free) of Nashua, NH. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://chopin.fxbbs.com/bold/; Internet.

BOLD is a youth initiated (7th through 12th graders), youth focused organization of those wanting to live their lives drug-free. Its purpose is to "seek ways to provide positive alternatives to drinking and drugging." The site provides information about the organization and gives a contact email address.

Brown, Joan M. Just Say No: An Alcohol Awareness Website for Grades 6-12 (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http:www-personal.umd.umich.edu/~jobrown/justsayno.html; Internet.

This site is an informative site, dealing specifically with the issue of adolescents and drug use. The content includes facts about teenage drinking in

Hotbot. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.hotbot.com/; Internet.

Hotbot is an internet search engine which uses keywords to locate websites on the World Wide Web that contain information about innumerable topics.

Infoseek. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.infoseek.com /Home; Internet.

Infoseek is an internet search engine which uses keywords to locate websites on the World Wide Web that contain information about innumerable topics.

The Internet's Fitness Resource. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://rampages.onramp.net/~chaz/; Internet.

This website contains information for the person who is interested in learning more about the basics of wellness, fitness, and nutrition. It includes information about "kids and fitness" which would be helpful to the adolescent seeking to learn more. Sports specific sites can also be accessed through this page, including sports such as aerobics, cycling, climbing, running/jogging, tennis, and weight lifting.

Lifestyle: Youth Fitness Program Design. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.afaa.com/your_body/lifestyle4.html; Internet.

This site contains exercise prescriptions for a variety of age groups from age 2 to 18. The information is helpful for the one wanting to begin an exercise program and does not know how to start. A section on "injury prevention" is also included.

Lycos. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://lycos.cs.cmu.edu/; Internet.

Lycos is an internet search engine which uses keywords to locate websites on the World Wide Web containing information on a variety of subjects. Through this site one can locate exact phrases existing in the content of a website.

MMMarvelous Mocktails. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.ualberta.ca/~jhancock/mocktail.html; Internet.

This site contains over twenty five recipes for non-alcoholic beverages. These alcoholic alternatives include punches, "great pretenders", old fashioned drinks, and "festive favorites."

Morris, Joe W. Self Scoring Alcohol Check-up. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.cts.com/crash/habtsmrt/chkup.html; Internet.

This is a quick "self-scoring" quiz that can help someone determine whether or not they have a drinking problem. Several aspects of one's drinking habits are explored through this quiz, such as the amount a person drinks, in what situations does one drink, and other patterns of drinking. Once the quiz is completed, it is emailed to the site's supervisor and the results are emailed back.

6205's DARE to Know Quiz (Quiz #1). (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.dareing.com/dare/darequiz.html; Internet.

This quiz consists of ten questions, geared to the adolescent, which deal with drug abuse. The purpose of the site is to explore the causes of drug abuse and increase the quiz taker's knowledge of drug use. The answers to the quiz are emailed to the facilitator and the results are emailed back to the participant.

6205's DARE to Know Quiz (Quiz #2). (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.dareing.com/dare/darequiz2.html; Internet.

The quiz is a follow-up to the DARE to Know Quiz #1. This quiz consists of ten questions, geared to the adolescent, which deal with drug abuse. The purpose of the site is to explore the causes of drug abuse and increase the quiz taker's knowledge of drug use. The answers to the quiz are emailed to the facilitator and the results are emailed back to the participant.

Sobriety and Recovery Resources. (accessed 06 October 1997); available from http://www.winternet.com/~terrym/sobriety.html; Internet.

This website contains "quick links" to a variety of sites which deal with alchol abuse and recovery from it. Among the specific topics included are personal stories by recovering alcoholics, adolescents and substance abuse; and miscellaneous recovery links and articles.

Alternatives to Drinking:

A Pathfinder

As a Native American young person, alcohol may or may not be a part of your day-to-day life. For those of you who are involved with alcohol and are looking for alternatives to a life of drinking, this list of resources is for you. This pathfinder consists of a variety of internet websites that deal with the dangers of drinking and the things that a young person, like yourself, can do instead of using alcohol. What you learn may surprise you.

***How can you find out more about drinking and its causes?**

6205's DARE to know Quiz (#1 and #2)
http://www.dareing.com/dare/darequiz.html
http://www.dereing.com/dare/darequiz2.html
-These are fun and educational quizzes...ten questions each that can help you explore the causes of drug abuse (Yes...alcohol is a drug). All you do is answer the questions and you will be sent your results.

Self Scoring Alcohol Check-up
http://www.cts.com/crash/habtsmrt/chkup.html
-When, Where, and How much do you drink? Have you thought about it lately?

***What do you need to do to say "No." to alcohol?**

Just Say No - An Alcohol Awareness Website (for grades 6-12)
http://www.personal.umd.umich.edu/~jobrown/justsayno.html
-Why do young people drink? What can be done to prevent alcohol abuse? These are two of the questions that this site tries to answer by providing a list of links to related sites that include subjects such as alcohol and one's health, sobriety (staying sober), and legal issues of teenage drinking.

Adolescent Substance Abuse and Recovery Resources
http://www.winternet.com/~webpage/adolrecovery.html
-If you have a problem with alcohol abuse, you will find the information on this page helpful. This site contains links to other sites dealing with recovery and support.

Ask the Question...And Shelly Answers
http://www.erols.com/daybyday/ask.htm
-If you would like to ask someone a question about drinking, the answer is just an e-mail away.

*Are you wondering what to do instead of drink?

Lifestyle: Youth Fitness Program Design
http://www.afaa.com/your_body/lifestyle4.html
-Get fit! That is the message that this site will provide you...along with advice about getting started.

HobbyWorld Home Page
http://www.hobbyworld.com
-Pick a hobby...any hobby. From aerobics to woodworking you can get started doing something useful and fun that does not involve alcohol.

MMMarvelous Mocktails
http://www.ualberta.ca/~jhancock/mocktail.html
-If you would like to try some tasty drinks (alcohol not included), take a look at these recipes for over 20 unique non-alcoholic beverages.

The Internet's Fitness Resource
http://rampages.onramp.net/~chaz/
-Instead of getting drunk...get in shape. Don't know how? Check out this site for some advice.

As you can see, drinking is not the only way to have fun. By having fun in other ways (playing sports, reading, getting a hobby) you can stay healthier, happier, and safer.

*prepared by Wade E. Osburn

HEAVY DRINKING: UNDERSTANDING ALCOHOL ABUSE THROUGH LITERATURE

A Pathfinder Designed by Rex Pyle

As young people make their way through high school, they are faced with a barrage of new experiences, new temptations, and new problems. One of these new pressures is the temptation to try alcohol at parties or other such social gatherings. While this may also be experienced at younger ages, it is in high school where the pressure to drink becomes severe. In addition to this peer pressure, young people may have to cope with heavy drinking in the home, whether it be an alcoholic mother, father, sibling, or other relative. While there are many ways to learn about the problems associated with alcohol abuse, one of the most effective and available is through literature. This technique, known as bibliotherapy, allows students to read stories about characters that they can identify with, and thus learn about problems such as alcohol abuse in a safe and private environment.

This pathfinder was developed for use by high school teachers in the Fond du Lac Education Division in Cloquet, Minnesota. It is intended to serve as a reader's advisory guide for teachers to use with their students who may be faced with the problem of alcohol abuse. I attempted to select a variety of sources (alcoholic mother/father, alcoholic teen, male/female main character, etc.), and I also included several nonfiction books geared to young adults about alcohol abuse. While the

nature of my topic limited my primary focus to print sources, I did include two internet sites about bibliotherapy, which I thought would be of interest to the teachers at the school. Some questions that I tried to answer with my pathfinder were, "What is bibliotherapy?", "What are some nonfiction books about alcohol abuse which are suitable for high school students?", "Are there some books in which a teenager must face an alcoholic parent?", and "What are some books in which the main character is a teenager with a drinking problem?"

I began my search for sources at the central branch of Austin Public Library. There, I consulted Subject Guide to Children's Books in Print. Next, I asked my wife, an elementary school librarian, for advice on where to look. She recommended an essential source, The Bookfinder, which I located at the Perry-Castaneda Library at the University of Texas at Austin. The Bookfinder led me to many good books on the subject of alcoholism, both at the University of Texas and at Austin Public Library. Finally, I searched AltaVista and Yahoo for internet sites devoted to bibliotherapy, using the search terms "bibliotherapy" and "alcohol abuse" or "alcoholism." This search yielded a number of hits, but only two sites that I felt were general enough yet informative enough to be of great use to teachers.

Again, I hope that this pathfinder helps teachers recommend books that will help students to cope with the problems associated with heavy drinking.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

In citing my sources, I have chosen to use the format provided by

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. New York: MLA, 1995.

Internet Sources

1. Aiex, Nola Kortner. "What is Bibliotherapy?" Online. Internet. http://inet.ed.gov/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed357333.html. October 13, 1997.

This internet site provides the answers to questions such as "What is bibliotherapy?", "Does it work?", "When should it be used?", and "How should it be used?" This clearly written electronic document is on of the ERIC digests, which lends to it a certain amount of authority. I also has a useful listing of print sources on bibliotherapy.

2. Myracle, Lauren. "Molding the Minds of the Young: The History of Bibliotherapy as Applied to Children and Adolescents." Online. Internet. http://vega.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/ALAN/winter95/Myracle.html. October 13, 1995.

This internet site, written by a graduate student of library and information science, provides an excellent summary of the history of bibliotherapy form the 1920's to the present. The article traces the transition bibliotherapeutic works form didacticism to sentimentality and finally to realism. This site also provides links to

many other related sites.

Bibliographies

3. Dreyer, Sharon Spredemann. The Bookfinder: A Guide to Children's Literature About the Needs and Problems of Youth Aged 2 and Up. Circle Pines: American Guidance Service, 1989.

This essential reference work provides lengthy plot summaries and evaluations of hundreds of books that are written for children and address problems encountered by children. Access is provided via subject, author, and title indexes. Unfortunately, it has not been revised since 1989.

3. Ott, Helen Keating. Helping Children Through Books: A Selected Booklist. Bryn Mawr: Church and Synagogue Library Association, 1979.

Though a bit outdated, this book (little more than a pamphlet) provides listings of books, both fiction and nonfiction, which treat various subjects relevant to children. Though not even close to as comprehensive as The Bookfinder, this is a good place to start for the teacher or librarian who cannot afford that expensive resource. The entries are not annotated.

5. Subject Guide to Children's Books in Print. New Providence: R. R. Bowker, 1997.

This excellent resource cross-indexes and arranges by subject the 115,430 children's books listed in Children's Books in Print. Though it doesn't offer

evaluations of the listed books, it is still quite helpful in locating books involving specific subjects such as alcoholism.

Nonfiction Sources

6. Dolmetsch, Paul and Gail Mauricette, eds. Teens Talk About Alcohol and Alcoholism. Garden City: Doubleday, 1987.

This excellent book was actually written by middle school students. It provides honest discussions on issues such as living with an alcoholic, overcoming peer pressure, and recognizing the signs of alcoholism. At the end of the book is a list of fictional books dealing with alcohol abuse, each of which is reviewed by one of the student authors.

7. Ryan, Elizabeth. Straight Talk About Drugs and Alcohol. New York: Facts on File, 1989.

This book does exactly what its title says: It provides straight talk on these subjects. The author provides comprehensive information on alcohol abuse so that her readers can make informed decisions. At the end of the book is a 55-page appendix of places where teens can find help, complete with addresses and telephone numbers.

Fiction Sources

8. Butterworth, W. E. Under the Influence. New York: Four Winds Press, 1979.

This realistic book is about a boy whose friend abuses alcohol. In

addition to exposing the problems associated with alcoholism, the book also raises the issue of drunk driving. The novel's bleak ending will certainly provoke thoughts about the consequences of heavy drinking.

9. Carbone, Elisa Lynn. My Dad's *Definitely* Not a Drunk!. Burlington: Waterfront Books, 1992.

This book is about two girls who share a secret: They have alcoholic parents. It's inclusion of intervention techniques and Alcoholics Anonymous provide the reader with ways to deal with alcoholism within the family. The book's ending sends out a clear message: No one is immune to the problems associated with alcoholism.

10. Cart, Michael. My Father's Scar. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1996.

This beautifully written and often heartbreaking novel actually takes on two difficult topics: alcoholism and homosexuality. Andy, the main character, is a freshman in college who has endured a life of emotional and physical abuse from his alcoholic father. His survival against all odds is an proof to young people that anyone can make it through the most difficult of situations.

11. Covington, Dennis. Lasso the Moon. New York: Delacorte, 1995.

Laura is a girl who lives with her father, a recovering alcoholic who has lost most of his medical practice because of his addiction. Through her eyes, readers see the horrible effects of alcoholism. The novel's element of romance will

particularly appeal to teenaged girls.

12. Due, Linnea A. High and Outside. San Francisco: Spinsters, 1980.

Niki, a talented high school athlete and scholar, is a girl who has taken to drinking socially. Her parents, both of whom are alcoholics, are not concerned with their daughter's drinking habits. Readers follow Niki down a road of despair and loneliness as her social drinking turns to nightly binges. The novel ends hopefully, however, as Niki attends Alcoholics Anonymous.

13. Fox, Paula. The Moonlight Man. New York: Bradbury Press, 1986.

Catherine, the novel's main character, spends a month with her divorced father. Much of this time she ends up taking care of him due to his alcoholism. Though this isn't what she planned on, she learns to love her father despite his problems. Though Catherine's father does not defeat his addiction, readers can still learn that alcoholism does not negate love.

14. Howe, Fanny. Taking Care. New York: Avon, 1985.

Pamela, whose parents are both alcoholics, turns to rebellion and drinking to solve her problems. Early in the novel, she begins going to church with her boyfriend and his family. Through the church, she begins volunteering at a hospital, and it is here that she learns that alcohol will not solve her problems, but that love and caring might.

15. Lynch, Chris. Mick. New York: Harper Collins, 1996.

The first in a trilogy of novels, this book follows Mick as he grows up in an Irish Catholic neighborhood. While his friends and family are all heavy drinkers, he is beginning to question the role of alcohol in his own life. As he begins to refuse to drink, readers become acquainted with a positive role model their own age and to see that sometimes *not* drinking is what makes someone cool.

16. Rodowsky, Colby. Hannah In Between. New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 1994.

Hannah's mother is an alcoholic, but her family denies it. Hannah, however, is determined to face the truth and to help her mother face her condition. The novel ends on a hopeful note as Hannah convinces her family of the severity of her mother's drinking problem, and they convince her to attend Alcoholics Anonymous. Teenagers reading this novel can learn that anybody, regardless of age, can help an alcoholic rehabilitate.

17. Tapp, Kathy Kennedy. Smoke From the Chimney. New York: Aetheneum, 1986.

This novel begins as Erin observes her father, a recovering alcoholic, entering a neighborhood bar. She is understandably upset that her father has begun drinking again, yet she tries to remain detached from the situation. Eventually, she realizes that she must work with her family in helping her father overcome his problem. Readers learn form this novel that denial never solves anything.

HEAVY DRINKING: UNDERSTANDING ALCOHOL ABUSE THROUGH LITERATURE:

A Pathfinder Designed by Rex Pyle

This pathfinder is intended to aid high school teachers in selecting books for their students to read for the purpose of understanding the problems associated with alcohol abuse.

To learn about how books can be used for growth and healing, look at these internet sites:

"What is Bibliotherapy?"

http://inet.ed.gov/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed357333.html

"Molding the Minds of the Young: The History of Bibliotherapy as Applied to Children and Adolescents"

http://vega.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/ALAN/winter95/Myracle.html

To find lists of books about alcoholism, look at these sources:

The Bookfinder: A Guide to Children's Literature About the Needs and Problems of Youth Aged 2 and Up by Sharon Spredemann Dreyer

Subject Guide to Children's Books in Print published by R. R. Bowker

These are some good nonfiction books about alcoholism that are geared to teenagers:

Teens Talk About Alcohol and Alcoholism by Paul Dolmetsch and Gail Mauricette

Straight Talk About Drugs and Alcohol by Elizabeth A. Ryan

This novel is about a teenaged girl with a drinking problem:

High and Outside by Linnea A. Due

This novel is about a teenaged boy with a drinking problem:

Under the Influence by W. E. Butterworth

These are novels about teens with alcoholics in their families:

My Dad's *Definitely* Not a Drunk! by Elisa Lynn Carbone

My Father's Scar by Michael Cart

Hannah In Between by Colby Rodowsky

I hope that this pathfinder provides a good start in choosing books to help teenagers understand the problems resulting from alcoholism. Teenagers need to learn that they are not alone and that alcohol abuse can happen anywhere. Finally, please remember that this pathfinder is only a starting point and that many more books dealing with this tough topic are out there waiting to be found and read.

University of Texas at Austin

Graduate School of Library and Information Science

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: Resources Available on the Internet

A Pathfinder

LIS 382L.3
Information Resources in the Social Sciences
Dr. Loriene Roy

By
Arlene Lucio

Austin, Texas
December, 1997.

- Currency: I had to consider if the information was too dated to be relevant as current research information the client would want. I set the limit at five years. Any sites that had citations to much older information was considered outdated and possibly inaccurate.
- Purpose and scope: Some sites were pages of FAS facts. I was able to find other pages that gave the same facts, more information, and links to related sites. Therefore, I had to decipher which sites supplied, not only the best information, but access to additional appropriate resources.
- Authority: Many of the sites came from national organizations, while others came from smaller organizations and associations. Many sites provided contact with the agency/organization/association either by mail or e-mail.
- Workability: The question posed here was whether or not the site was consistently accessible. If I couldn't get a connection quickly, at least thirty seconds, and consistently, at least two out of three times, then the site was not included. Another consideration was how user-friendly the site proved to be. Also, was the information arranged logically?

In looking for information through the Internet, I used a multi-search engine tool, *Dogpile* at *www.dogpile.com*. I typed in "Fetal Alcohol Syndrome"and got a number of hits. But to help focus the results, I added "--and government", "--and organization*", "--and publication*". I used the asterisk to capture plurals of the root words. Since the print sources had no entry specific to FAS, I used the search term "alcohol" and "alcoholism".

II. Annotated Bibliography

Style Manuals:

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1995.

Li, Xia and Nancy B. Crane. Electronic Styles: A Handbook for Citing Electronic Information. New Jersey: Information Today, Inc., 1996.

Internet Search Engines:

1. "Dogpile"
   <http://www.dogpile.com/>
   (November 1997)

This multi-search engine tool allows a user to search a number of search engines at once. Using the search term "fetal alcohol syndrome", I was able to find many useful sites. I helped narrow the results by adding "and publication*", "and organization*", and "and government" to "fetal alcohol syndrome".

2. "InfoSeek"
   <http://www.infoseek.com/>
   (November 1997)

Allows free and fee-based searches. Results displayed by ranked relevancy. Displays term(s) in context. There are 12 browsable subject trees. Useful if looking for broader topics or terms likely to produce many hits. I searched using the search term "fetal alcohol syndrome".

3. "Yahoo!"
   <http://yahoo.com/>
   (November 1997)

Yahoo stands for Yet Another Hierarchical Officious Oracle. This search engine has good response time. It is searchable by field and includes links to other search engines. It also has browsable subject trees of 14 broad categories. I also was able to search this search engine using the search term "fetal alcohol syndrome".

Indexes:

4. The Video Source Book. 19th ed. Detroit: Gale Research, 1997-1998.

This source is a directory of video products on more that 125,000 subjects including business, entertainment, the arts, health, and education. Title entries are arranged alphabetically by title. Three indexes provide access to titles by subject, credits, and format indexes. Looking under "Alcoholism" in volume two's subject index, I found a number of pertinent titles, including "Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Series" and "FAS/FAE Series". Many entries include information like description of the program, audience, level, format, and ordering information keyed to a list of publisher addresses located at the back of the second volume. The client could get in contact with the publisher to attain a copy of any videos needed.

5. "AskERIC"
<http://ericir.syr.edu/>
(November 1997)

The ERIC database is a government-compiled database containing educational related documents. In searching AskERIC using the subject headings "Fetal Alcohol Syndrome", I located a number of documents that would be of interest to various types of audiences interested in fetal alcohol syndrome, including subject overviews and teaching children with FAS.

6. Books in Print Plus (CD-ROM). R.R. Bowker. Series v6.25 1196.

BIP Plus allows access to millions of titles in print and soon-to-be-in print. I consulted this source to get some titles of books that a patron might like to see, but their library would not have a copy of. The title could always be ordered through Interlibrary Loan. BIP Plus has the capability of searching by title keyword, subject, author, publisher, ISBN, etc. In this case, I used the subject (su=) search mode. I used the search term "fetal alcohol syndrome" and got about 25 hits. A well known publication is "The Broken Cord".

7. "Catalog of United States Government Publications (MOCAT)"
<http://www.access.gpo.gov/su-doc/dpos/>
(November 1997)

This electronic version of the popular print government publication was helpful in attaining helpful government publications concerning fetal alcohol syndrome. The database, like its print counterpart, is a catalog of publications put out by the government according by subject. The search was simple through keyword search--"fetal alcohol

syndrome". Once I got a list of publications, I had the option to view the full text.

8. "CSAP's State Needs Assessment Profiles Database (SNAP)"
   <http://www.health.org/factoids.index.htm>
   (November 1997)

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) is another organization dedicated to the prevention of FAS through dissemination of information. The index allows the user to tailor the organization needed by state, facility function (Substance abuse treatment), specialized programs (pregnant women, Hispanics). The information is as current as March 1997.

9. "Directory of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment and Prevention Programs"
   <http://www.health.org/daatpp.htm>
   (November 1997)

This database would be a handy way locate a variety of facilities in the United States. The client would be able to search specifically to their area. The organizations in their vicinity would be listed along with contact information. I was able to choose the criteria I wanted searched. This would be a great way to make referrals outside the area of the referring agency.

10. "NCADI's IDA Database"
    <http://sunspot.health.org/cgi-bin/utility.cgi>
    (November 1997)

NCADI's database is a compilation of research documents studying various issues in health care. I was able to search this database's titles by using the search term "fetal alcohol syndrome". I came up with a list of over 75 electronic documents that included the title and date, starting with the oldest and ending with the most current. One such document was "New Directions in Fetal Alcohol syndrome Research". I was able to open the document and read the full text.

11. "Federal Register & United Agenda"
    <htpp://frwebgate2.access.gpo.gov/>
    (November 1997)

This electronic version of the print government publication, which serves like a catalog of government publications, proved helpful in searching for documents published dealing with fetal alcohol syndrome. By simply typing the search term "fetal alcohol syndrome", I was able to get a listing of government publications printed in reference to the topic.

This index allowed me to limit my search to a specified range of dates, in which I chose the last five years. Of the documents located, the client has access to the full text article.

Internet sites:

12. "The Arc's Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Resource and Materials Guide"
    <http://thearc.org/misc/faslist.html#research/>
    (November 1997)

Although some of the information first appeared dated, upon further examination I found information that could prove very useful to a user. There were lists of books and videos along with ordering information, including a few that are free upon request. What I found most useful was the list of publications/newsletters on alcoholism, prevention materials, and a list of national organizations and their contact information.

13. "The National Organization on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome"
    <http://www.nofas.org/>
    (November 1997)

Although this site is currently under construction, it still had a good amount of information. The scope of it's information ranged from what FAS is, what the National Organization on FAS is, how to work with children affected with FAS, and links to national FAS resources and materials. The resources include newsletters, videos, books, pamphlet publications.

14. "What CDC is Doing to Prevent Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Other Alcohol-Related Developmental Disabilities"
    <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/programs/infants/brthdfct/prevent/fas-prev.htm>
    (November 1997)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is one of the most authoritative agencies in biomedical research. It's Division of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities of the National Center for Environmental Health is committed to the prevention of FAS. It recognizes that FAS has a higher rate of occurrence in Native and African Americans, but is, nonetheless, dedicated to informing all women about the risks of fetal exposure to alcohol.

15. "Alcoholics Anonymous"
    <http://www.alcoholics-anonymous.org/>
    (November 1997)

The AA site provides information in English, Spanish, or French. The cite provides factual information about alcoholism and their organization. The organization is known for helping alcoholics overcome their substance abuse. It does this through information and counseling.

16. "PREVLINE: Prevention Online"
<http://ww.health.org/>
(November 1997)

Prevline is an organization dedicated to promoting preventing FAS through informing educators, health workers, and the general public. I particularly like this site because it offered several useful parts to it. The most useful feature, was the link to "Searchable Databases". I was able to search a number of other health, alcohol, and medical-related indexes, many of which I included in my pathfinder. It also provided links to other "Related Internet Links" and "Publications/Catalogs".

17. "Amazon Books Online"
<http://www.amazon.com/>
(November 1997)

Amazon is an bookstore online. The client would be able to search for books then order them via the Internet. Although a user can locate a number of bookstores online just by using the search term "bookstore* and online", I chose to list Amazon simply because it is one of the better known resources online. The cite allows a user to search by author, title, and subject. I searched using a subject search with the terms "fetal alcohol syndrome". I got a list of books about the topic along with convenient ordering option.

18. "BC EST--Teaching Students with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Effects"
<http://www.educ.gov.bc.ca/specialed/fas/>
(November 1997)

I included this site to assist teachers in getting information on teaching and meeting the needs of FAS/FAE affected children. Since these children are affected mentally and physically, there is information specifically aimed at skills a child may need help in. The teacher may then see how to assist the child in developing to their fullest capacity those areas lacking. Another useful part of the site is the various checklists for the teacher to assess a child's various skills--math, memory, motor, science, etc.

Prepared by Arlene Lucio

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: Resources Available on the Internet

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, FAS, is the direct result of a woman's drinking alcohol during pregnancy. FAS is the name given to the group of physical and mental birth defects that include mental retardation, growth deficiencies, central nervous system dysfunction, craniofacial abnormalities, and behavioral maladjustments. This pathfinder will assist the client in researching FAS on the Internet.

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1. **Online Indexes:** To locate research information, search the following indexes using the subject search term "fetal alcohol syndrome". The indexes will provide current research pertaining to the topic. The indexes provided in this pathfinder provide access to full text documents that may be viewed on the Internet.

"NCADI's IDA Database"
<http://sunspot.health.org/cgi-bin/utility.cgi>
(November 1997)

"AskERIC"
<http://ericir.syr.edu/>
(November 1997)

"CSAP's State Needs Assessment Profiles Database (SNAP)"
<http://www.health.org/factoids.index.htm>
(November 1997)

"Catalog of United States Government Publications (MOCAT)"
<http://www.access.gpo.gov/su-doc/dpos/>
(November 1997)

"Federal Register & United Agenda"
<http://frwebgate2.access.gpo.gov/>
(November 1997)

2. **FAS Media:** In the following suggested sources I was able to locate books, publications, and videos using the subject keywords "fetal alcohol syndrome","alcohol", or "alcoholism". Books and videos can be ordered either online or by getting in contact with the publisher.

Books in Print Plus (CD-ROM). R.R. Bowker. Series v6.25 1196.

The Video Source Book. 19th ed. Detroit: Gale Research, 1997/98.

"Amazon Books Online"
<http://www.amazon.com/>
(November 1997)

3. **Organizations/Agencies:** Users can make use of th valuable materials and information these organizations disseminate. Many Internet sites include a list of related organizations and/or agencies. Search using "fetal alcohol syndrome" or "alcoholism".

"Directory of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment and Prevention Programs"
<http://www.health.org/daatpp.htm>
(November 1997)

"The Arc's Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Resource and Materials Guide"
<http://thearc.org/misc/faslist.html#research/>
(November 1997)

"National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism"
<http://www. niaaa.nih.gov/>
(November 1997)

"Alcoholics Anonymous"
<http://www.alcoholics-anonymous.org/>
(November 1997)

If you have any further questions, ask your school librarian for help

A Pathfinder on

Medicinal Plants

By

Kierstin Child

Dr. Roy
LIS 382L.13
October 14, 1997

A Pathfinder on Medicinal Plants

Since the beginning of history, man has used plants and herbs for remedying illnesses, curing diseases, and treating wounds and other ailments. Examples of herbal remedies and the folklore surrounding them are abundant. Consequently, it is not uncommon for patrons to want more information on a medicinal plant or herb of which they have heard. That some plants have medicinal properties is not a new idea. Indeed, many of the drugs in use today have their origins in plant substances or are modeled after active constituents found in plants. Modern research continues to search for scientific evidence of the pharmaceutical properties of plants.

This pathfinder seeks to introduce new researchers, university students, and the educated public to general background information on the pharmaceutical aspects and health benefits of plants and herbs as well as the primary literature about the pharmacology of those species. It was written for Nancy Elder, the head librarian at the Life Science Library on the University of Texas at Austin campus, for use in reference services at the named library. Because the amount of information on this topic is vast, neither biotechnology of medicinal plants nor the economical and business aspects of medicinal plants was included.

Sources were selected based on several criteria. The first was the generality of their coverage of medicinal plants. Many sources were specific to plants of a given country; these were not included in the bibliography. A second selection criterion was the type of information given. Presentation and accessibility of the information were also used as criteria.

The patron will likely want to know the following:

1. What does the plant look like and where and how is it grown?
2. What are the active constituents of the plant?
3. What medicinal purpose does it serve, and what dosages?

4. What research has confirmed these statements and how extensive is the research?

I began my search for sources with H. Robert Malinowsky's Reference Sources in Science, Engineering, Medicine, and Agriculture[1], under the headings of Biology, Botany, General Medicine, and Pharmacy and Pharmacology. I then turned to UTCAT PLUS, the online public catalog for the General Libraries at the University of Texas at Austin, and did a subject search using "medicinal plants." I then browsed the numerous subheadings accompanying that heading, including "Medicinal Plants – Bibliography" and "Medicinal Plants – Encyclopedias." I turned next to the sources I had found so far and browsed their individual bibliographies as well as the items located nearby. To locate organizations I used the Encyclopedia of Associations[2]. I also explored the coverage of several online databases and ran the keyword search "medicinal plants" on several World Wide Web search engines, including HotBot, Yahoo, and AltaVista.

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[1] H. Robert Malinowsky, Reference Sources in Science, Engineering, Medicine, and Agriculture (Phoenix: Oryx, 1994).

[2] Encyclopedia of Associations, 1997 ed. (Detroit: Gale Research, 1961-).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Encyclopedias

1. Brown, Deni. Encyclopedia of Herbs and Their Uses. New York: Dorling Kindersley, 1995.
SB 351 H5 B645 1995 PCL REF

This reference book highlights properties of individual herbs including growth and harvest information, varieties, as well as parts used and for what they are used. While this text is not limited to only medicinal plants, it does include them and provides nice color photographs. Consult the Herb Dictionary section of this volume for more particular information on medicinal uses of the herbs. Information on an herb can be accessed through the index.

2. Chevallier, Andrew. The Encyclopedia of Medicinal Plants: A Practical Reference Guide to More Than 550 Key Medicinal Plants and Their Uses. New York: Dorling Kindersley, 1996.
RS 164 C4437 1996 LIFE SCI REF

This is a beautiful source that discusses each plant's history, traditions, folklore, active constituents, and potential uses. Written for the lay person, this volume contains one section entitled "Key Medicinal Plants," which includes 100 of the best known medicinal plants in alphabetical arrangement by Latin name. One page is dedicated to each plant including information on habitat and cultivation, related species, research, traditional and current uses, and key preparations, accompanied by color illustrations. A separate section includes 450 additional medicinal plants with similar information but less detail. A general index incorporating both common and Latin names provides access to information on a given plant.

3. Kowalchik, Claire, and William H. Hylton, eds. Rodale's Illustrated Encyclopedia of Herbs. Emmaus, Penn.: Rodale Press, 1987.
SB 351 H5 R58 1987 PCL REF

A simply written encyclopedia, this source is arranged alphabetically by common name of the herb. Approximately two pages are dedicated to each herb including Latin name, physical description, growing conditions, medicinal uses, and cultivation. Both color and black and white illustrations are included. An index provides additional access points.

Handbooks

4. Duke, James A. Handbook of Medicinal Herbs. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 1985.
QK 99 A1 D83 1985 LIFE SCI

This reference book gives detailed information on 365 medicinal species. The articles are scientifically written and range from one to three pages in length. Medicinal uses and chemical constitution of the plants are heavily covered. Information on toxicity levels of the species is

also given. Arrangement is alphabetical by scientific name, and a comprehensive index offers additional access points.

Bibliographies

5. Andrews, Theodora. A Bibliography on Herbs, Herbal Medicine, "Natural" Foods, and Unconventional Medical Treatment. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1982.
RM 666 H33 A52 LIFE SCI

A very comprehensive bibliography on the subject of herbs and herbal medicine consisting of 339 pages, it provides a useful entry into the literature. This volume lists handbooks, encyclopedias, manuals, directories, and monographs relating to herbal medicine with two to three paragraph annotations. Particularly useful is the chapter dedicated to "Medicinal Plants and Their Constituents." It includes an appendix of organizations and associations and author/title and subject indexes.

6. Simon, James E., Alena F. Chadwick, and Lyle E. Craker. Herbs; An Indexed Bibliography 1971-1980. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1984.
SB 351 H5 S56 1984 LIFE SCI

A bibliography to scientific journals and research reports on commercially significant herbs and medicinal plants, this volume is written for scientists, pharmacologists, and students. The first part of the work gives a brief summary of information about the herb or plant with bibliographic references following. The organization is alphabetical by common name. The second part of the work contains the complete bibliographic references organized by subject classification, including Pharmacology - Medicinal Plants. Author and subject indices are included for further access.

Government Documents

7. McCarthy, Susan A. Ethnobotany and Medicinal Plants; January 1990-June 1991. Quick Bibliography Series. Beltsville, Md.: National Agricultural Library, 1992.
DOCS A 17.18/4 : 92-66 LIFE SCI

This government publication produced by the National Agricultural Library consists of 591 citations from the AGRICOLA database that are each related to medicinal plants. The articles cited are scientific and technically oriented. Use the subject index to locate citations on a particular plant.

Books

8. Bianchini, Francesco, and Francesco Corbetta. Health Plants of the World: Atlas of Medicinal Plants. New York: Newsweek Books, 1977.
QK 99 A1 B53 LIFE SCI

This beautiful volume was written for the layperson that loves plants and is organized by the plant's medicinal area of operation within the body (i.e. digestive system, nervous system). One to two large paragraphs are given to each plant covering history, location, and especially medicinal use. Color drawings accompany the text. An appendix at the end of the volume gives more scientific information about selected plants. A glossary and index are also included.

9. Grieve, Mrs. M. A Modern Herbal: The Medicinal, Culinary, Cosmetic and Economic Properties, Cultivation and Folklore of Herbs, Grasses, Fungi, Shrubs and Trees with all Their Modern Scientific Uses. New York: Hafner Press, 1974.
QK 99 G84 1974 LIFE SCI

This source is a reprint of the original, which was first published in 1931. Despite being older, it is noted for being a very comprehensive and inclusive work. It is organized in a dictionary style by most common name of the plant. Entries include physical description, cultivation, medicinal action, uses, and others. Some entries are quite lengthy. Two indexes aid in accessing the information in this volume that is over 900 pages – an Index of Country Names and an Index of Latin names.

10. Lust, John B. The Herb Book. New York: Bantam Books, 1974.
QK 99 A1 L86 1974 LIFE SCI

This small paperback is primarily useful for general reference information and backgrounds of the various herbs. Entries for 514 plants are relatively brief including botanical name, medicinal part, physical description, preparation and dosage. Arrangement is alphabetical by common name. A general index and Latin name index is included.

11. Morton, Julia F. Major Medicinal Plants: Botany, Culture and Uses. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1977.
QK 99 A1 M67 LIFE SCI

This book is scholarly and written for use by pharmacologists and pharmacy related research. It offers very detailed articles on the major medicinal plants, with several pages devoted to one plant. Articles provide common and botanical names, origin and distribution, chemical constituents, medicinal uses, and toxicity. Organization is by plant family name. Includes two appendices, a bibliography, and an index to provide additional access to the information.

12. Weiner, Michael A. Weiner's Herbal: The Guide to Herb Medicine. Mill Valley, Calif.: Quantum Books, 1990.
RM 666 H33 W44 1990 PCL REF

A great overall reference item, this book offers information exclusively on plants with medicinal value. It is organized into various sections, two of which are particularly informative. The "Medicinal Plants of the World" section gives a botanical description of the plant and its medicinal uses. The "Medicinal Plants Expanded" section offers additional scientific information. The organization within these sections is alphabetical by common name, and indexes for Latin name, common name, and medicinal use are provided also.

Journals

13. HerbalGram: The Journal of the American Botanical Council and the Herb Research Foundation. Austin, Tex.: Herb News, 1983 - (quarterly)
SB 351 H472 LIFE SCI
Current issues shelved alphabetically by title

HerbalGram is a peer reviewed scientific journal published quarterly as an educational project by the American Botanical Council and the Herb Research Foundation. Regular sections include research reviews, book reviews, and feature articles. All issues are beautifully illustrated. The journal strives to keep members of these organizations informed of the latest facts on herbs in science, legislation, and business. Since many herbs are used for medicinal purposes, this journal provides a wealth of information on medicinal plants.

14. Journal of Ethnopharmacology. Lausanne: Elsevier Sequoia, 1979 - (monthly)
RS 160 J68 LIFE SCI
Current issues shelved alphabetically by title

The Journal of Ethnopharmacology is an "interdisciplinary journal devoted to bioscientific research on indigenous drugs" (subtitle). It publishes original articles on the biological activities of plant and animal substances. Its intended audience includes medicinal chemists, pharmacologists, and botanists. Highly technical and scientific articles concerning medicinal plants can be found in this journal.

Indexes

15. Biological Abstracts on CD. Philadelphia: BIOSIS, 1980-
UTLOL Indexes and Abstracts

Biological Abstracts on CD is a prominent source of obtaining bibliographic citations to the life science journal literature. The CD-ROM version is updated quarterly. Among other disciplines, it covers agriculture, biomedicine, botany, and pharmacology. Many of the records include abstracts. It is possible to search by keyword with the name of the medicinal plant of interest. The searcher may wish to use the concept code "54000 Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Botany" or "22002 Pharmacology-General" to further limit the search.

16. International Pharmaceutical Abstracts Database. Bethesda, MD: American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, 1970 -
UTLOL Indexes and Abstracts

International Pharmaceutical Abstracts Database provides coverage of the pharmaceutical sciences and health related literature. It is updated monthly. Abstracts are included with most records. Comprehensive information on drug therapy and biopharmaceuticals is available through this database. Try a keyword search with the name of the medicinal plant of interest.

WWW Resources

17. Raintree Group, Inc. Raintree Marketing Homepage. Online. Internet. 13 Oct. 1997. URL: http://rain-tree.com/

This website provides information about a number of medicinal plants found in the rainforest. Access is an alphabetical listing by common or botanical name. Each entry includes several forms of the plant name, description, where found, what used for, and clinical references from journal literature.

Organizations

18. American Herb Association
P.O. Box 1673
Nevada City, CA 95959
(916) 265-9552
Kathi Keville, Director

The American Herb Association was founded in 1981 and now has 1000 members. Its members are enthusiasts and specialists of medicinal herbs and herbal products. Its function is to increase knowledge of medicinal herbs and to provide current scientific information on herbs.

19. Herb Research Foundation
1007 Pearl St. Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 449-2265
Rob McCaleb, President

The Herb Research Foundation (HRF) seeks to improve world health and well being through herbs. It is a nonprofit research and education organization that provides information to the public and professionals on the health benefits of herbs. The HRF publishes HerbalGram, a peer reviewed scientific journal, jointly with the American Botanical Council in Austin, TX. HRF also serves as a special library for herbal medicine with files consisting of over 150,000 scientific articles. Material is available to the public at a small recovery cost.

Sources cited using the following style manual

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. 4th ed. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1995.

Medicinal Plants

A pathfinder prepared by Kierstin Child

Since the beginning of history, man has used plants and herbs for remedying illness, curing diseases, and treating wounds and other ailments. While there is much folklore surrounding the medicinal properties of plants, modern research continues to search for scientific evidence of the pharmaceutical properties of plants around the world. It is not uncommon to hear of a promising plant with great health benefits. Often specifics on the plant are not given and more information is desired. This document is designed to provide an entry into the vast, but often hard-to-locate, world of information on medicinal plants.

Encyclopedias

Whether you know a Latin name for the plant or just a simple common name, encyclopedias are usually a good place to start to get general background information on the plant of interest. Browse nearby shelves in the reference room for additional texts.

Chevallier, Andrew. The Encyclopedia of Medicinal Plants: A Practical Reference Guide to More Than 550 Key Medicinal Plants and Their Uses. New York: Dorling Kindersley, 1996.
RS 164 C4437 1996 LIFE SCI REF
A beautifully illustrated volume that discusses each plant's history, traditions, folklore, active constituents, and potential uses.

Kowalchik, Claire, and William H. Hylton, eds. Rodale's Illustrated Encyclopedia of Herbs. Emmaus, Penn.: Rodale Press, 1987.
SB 351 H5 R58 1987 PCL REF
A simply written encyclopedia giving general background information on herbs, including physical description and medicinal uses.

Bibliographies

Bibliographies are listings of sources on a given topic. They provide an excellent way of finding your way into the literature on a particular plant. Try a subject search on UTCAT using the terms MEDICINAL PLANTS – BIBLIOGRAPHY to find additional bibliographies.

Andrews, Theodora. A Bibliography on Herbs, Herbal Medicine, "Natural" Foods, and Unconventional Medical Treatment. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1982.
RM 666 H33 A52 LIFE SCI
Lists handbooks, encyclopedias, manuals, directories, and monographs relating to herbal medicine with two to three paragraph annotations.

Books

Books on medicinal plants will compile lots of information for you into a single work. Locate books on medicinal plants by doing a subject search in UTCAT with MEDICINAL PLANTS. Select from the list of subheadings available to match your particular interests.

Grieve, Mrs. M. A Modern Herbal: The Medicinal, Culinary, Cosmetic and Economic Properties, Cultivation and Folklore of Herbs, Grasses, Fungi, Shrubs and Trees with all Their Modern Scientific Uses. New York: Hafner Press, 1974.
QK 99 G84 1974 LIFE SCI
A very comprehensive and inclusive work of over 900 pages organized in dictionary style by most common name of the plant.

Weiner, Michael A. Weiner's Herbal: The Guide to Herb Medicine. Mill Valley, Calif.: Quantum Books, 1990.
RM 666 H3. W44 1990 PCL REF
A great overall reference item offering information exclusively on plants with medicinal value.

Journal Indexes

To get more scientific and often in-depth information on specific aspects of the medicinal plant it is necessary to access the primary journal literature. This is done by searching indexes designed for this purpose. A list of "Indexes and Abstracts" offered by UT is available through UTLOL workstations in campus libraries.

Biological Abstracts on CD. Philadelphia: BIOSIS, 1980-
UTLOL Indexes and Abstracts
Search by keyword with the name of the medicinal plant of interest and use the concept code "54000 Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Botany" or "22002 Pharmacology-General" to get started.

Organizations

Organizations can often provide detailed information on a medicinal plant and are an especially good resource when all else fails.

Herb Research Foundation
1007 Pearl St. Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 449-2265

American Herb Association
P.O. Box 1673
Nevada City, CA 95959
(916) 265-9552

❖ For further help, don't hesitate to contact Nancy Elder, head librarian at the Life Science Library (MAI 220), 495-4635.